

JPRS-UPS-86-009

19 February 1986

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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19 February 1986

## USSR REPORT

### POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES RADIO, TV PERSONNEL

LD202242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The report-back election conference of Gosteleradio [USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting] was held in Moscow today. Communists discussed ways and means of solving the tasks set by the party in a businesslike and self-critical manner. Those who spoke focussed attention on unsolved problems and made proposals on how to enhance the efficiency of television and radio propaganda and to become closer to an audience which numbers many millions, to express deeply the requirements of the time and raise people to concerted, creative work in implementing the innovative and creative line of the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Ligachev spoke at the conference:

[Begin recording] [Video shows Ligachev addressing meeting] Esteemed comrades, I should like to speak in particular about the quality of television and radio in the country. Your main task in its most compressed form can be formulated in the following way. Our television and radio broadcasting must be wholly and fully political television, political radio broadcasting. Of course, it is not a question of pronouncing political slogans in every program. It is something else. All television and radio programs must be subjugated to one aim--propaganda, the explanation and implementation of party policy. That is, they must be of a class nature in essence. Television and radio broadcasting is the constantly developing powerful ideological weapon of the party, a strong medium for organizing the education of the masses and forming public opinion. It has become a unique kind of spiritual mentor for man. The extent of its effect is great, very great, on the affairs and actions of people.

Opening your newspaper in the morning, comrades, one is often taken by the thought that this is yesterday's news. In reality we already know it from transmissions of the "Vremya" program or "Mayak" reports. Television and radio programs have become fuller and more immediate, broader and more diverse in the subjects covered. On the whole we pay due tribute to the great daily work carried out by central television and all-Union radio in informing working people about all the very important events of domestic and international life, mobilizing mass fulfillment of plans and pledged and satisfying people's

demand for scientific knowledge, contact with great literature, culture and art.

At the same time, comrades, and you know this--you have spoken in quite a lot of detail here at the party conference--television viewers and radio listeners--and they write about this themselves--occasionally feel great dissatisfaction both at the level of immediacy in dealing with events and at the scale of the inclusion of our multifaceted life and the ideological and artistic quality of a number of television presentations, films, concerts and the clearly insufficient sweep in the struggle for something new and progressive which is entering into our life.

I should also like to dwell on some questions of the education of working people through the media of the art of television and radio broadcasting. In the last few years Costeleradio and its creative collectives--and we say this with great satisfaction--have created a number of artistic and artistic-journalistic productions which--let us say without any exaggeration--have gone into the great archives of Soviet art. All honor and praise to you! They were based on the Russian and Soviet classics, prominent literary and theatrical productions and contemporary and historical themes. At the same time, comrades, and we want to recall this once again, the Central Committee and the editorial offices of newspapers and periodicals, and you, as they call you, Costeleradio, receive many letters about the low ideological and artistic level of some programs from central television. It is understandable that the creation of an artistic production means a search, and a creative search at that. Failures are also possible. But one should not forget that we are dealing with an audience of millions and the responsibility there, comrades, is far greater than any theater.

However, the low level of editing for the screen occasionally results in an unsatisfactory television film, television show, poor quality musical shows or simply programs without content. And television viewers write and speak about this, but the situation in a number of areas of television does not change for the better.

In conclusion, I wish to say the following. You, comrades, hold front-ranking positions on the ideological front. Your honorable and responsible mission is through television and radio to propagandize the great tasks set by the party, the historic achievements and the superiority of socialism, and I would say, to recreate, from program to program, the form of the contemporary Soviet man and active builder of communism.

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CSO: 1830/249



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY MISHIN SPEAKS AT KOMSOMOL CC PLENUM

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 85 p 2

["Abridged version" of report by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at the 11th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum; date not specified]

[Text] The pace of our lives is now being determined by the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum was an important event in the pregress period. It approved and presented for national discussion drafts of the new version of the CPSU Program and the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 and changes in the Party Rules.

"These are documents of tremendous political significance," stressed M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his report to the plenum. "These documents involve our program goals, the fundamental questions of the general party line, its economic strategy, and forms and methods of work in the current exceedingly complex and crucial period of history, which in many respects--both domestically and internationally--has the character of a turning point."

The initiated discussion of documents to be adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress evoked a new increase in labor and socio-political activity by the Soviet people and a great response throughout the world. The members of the Komsomol, the youth of our country, as all of the Soviet people, unanimously approve and fervently support the course taken by the party to accelerate the social and economic development of the country and to achieve on this basis a qualitatively new level of the state of Soviet society as well as for the consistent and purposeful practical work of the CPSU and the Soviet state in strengthening the economic and defense capacity of the Motherland and in averting the dangers of world nuclear world.

In giving new horizons for creativity, the party of Lenin is showing untiring concern for the well-being of the Soviet individual, for his all-round and harmonious development and for the strengthening of the revolutionary continuity of generations.

"The CPSU rightfully considers the KOMSOMOL--a social and political organization of many millions--its loyal helper and reliable reserve," notes the draft of the new version of the Party Program. "In the future as well, the party will increase the role of the Komsomol in educating the new group now growing up and in the practical resolution of the tasks in accelerating the social and economic development of the country."

For the first time in the entire history of the Komsomol, the party in its program document is determining its status as a SOCIAL AND POLITICAL organization. This formulation not only objectively establishes the role that the Komsomol has come to have in the political system of Soviet society but also provides a most important vital point of reference for the Komsomol and contains a program orientation for the action of the union of young Leninists. For the Komsomol to be a social and political organization means for it to be even more active in PROPAGANDIZING AND CARRYING OUT PARTY POLICY in the masses of young people, which means being a purposeful POLITICAL ORGANIZER of the young generation and a POLITICAL FIGHTER for the work of the party and for the affirmation of communist ideals.

Today the Komsomol perceives as a very vital political mission the instruction given by the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum to carry on extensive propaganda and interpretation of our party's program goals among young people and to mobilize young men and women for a Stakhanovite conclusion of the tasks of the current five-year plan and for a worthy observance of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The overall party and nationwide discussion of the most important CSU documents and the participation of Komsomol members and Soviet youth in the discussion is convincing evidence of the democratic spirit of our social system. And, as our party directs us, this discussion must everywhere be businesslike and constructive in nature and it must take place without empty ostentation, excess fuss and over-organization. It is called upon to help raise the labor and socio-political activity of young people and to strengthen their communist education.

Today the country's Komsomol organizations face a large number of critical and very important tasks. In specifying them, it is essential to emphasize the following:

In IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK, we must make every Komsomol member, young man and young woman conscious of the special characteristics of the current stage of the development of Soviet society, fully equip them with knowledge of the main directions of contemporary CPSU policy, attract them with prospects of creative work, and show them what truly limitless possibilities real socialism has in the satisfaction of the growing material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people and in the education of a comprehensively and harmoniously developed personality.

In ORGANIZATIONAL WORK, it is important to establish all essential conditions for the successful fulfillment of the tasks and obligations of 1985 by each Komsomol-youth collective and each young worker and for an energetic start of the new five-year plan from the very first days. The creative potential of



young people and their interest in all that is new and pregressive must be subordinated and efficiently utilized in the interests of public production and the achievement of the highest level of labor productivity. For this purpose, one must strengthen Komsomol influence in the resolution of questions of occupational training and the organization of the labor, daily life and recreation of young people.

In WORK WITHIN THE UNION, it is essential to take effective, urgent and more decisive measures for a fundamental restructuring of the style, forms and methods of Komsomol life in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement of the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Increase in Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People." It is also necessary to strengthen individual educational work, develop criticism and self-criticism, and raise the level of organization and discipline within the ranks of the Komsomol and the responsibility of young men and women for being a member of a social and political organization, the Leninist Komsomol.

## I

The prospects for the economic development of the country, as outlined by the party, are impressive in their scope. In the next 15 years, it is planned to establish an economic potential approximately equal in its scale to the potential accumulated during all of the preceding years of Soviet authority. National income will almost double and labor productivity will increase by a factor of 2.3 to 2.5.

As early as the 12th Five-Year Plan, the increase in output of all sectors of physical production is to be obtained entirely through the increase in labor productivity. The saving of resources will become the basic source for satisfying the needs of the national economy for additional physical resources. Much work is ahead in the technical reequipment and reconstruction of operating enterprises.

Intensive factors in the growth of our economy are putting special demands not only on the nature of the organization of labor and on management methods but in particular raise the question of the role and place of the Komsomol in the resolution of the tasks facing our economy. In the forefront today are such concepts as INITIATIVE, INNOVATION, CREATIVE RESEARCH, AND THE COURAGE TO TAKE ON THE RESPONSIBILITY for solving some practical task or other of general labor.

All of these factors are being manifested and formulated especailly clearly in the course of precongress socialist competition. In striving for the honorary right to sign the REPORT OF THE LENINIST KOMSOMOL TO THE 27TH CPSU CONGRESS, thousands and thousands of young city and village workers are actively struggling to raise labor productivity and improve the quality of the output produced, are striving to save in large and small ways and are perfecting their labor skills.

The party teaches that transformations of a historical scale can be carried out only by making efficient use of the HUMAN FACTOR, those tremendous forces

and possibilities that have been instilled in the Soviet individual--a tireless worker, ardent patriot and internationalist. Not only economic results but above all the educational results of labor competition must be the subject of the on-going concern of Komsomol organizations. And this means that not a single participant must be outside the field of vision of the Komsomol organizations, its exacting attention and active control.

Those Komsomol committees are acting properly that summarize on a day-to-day basis the results of competition in brigades, shops, sections and enterprises and make them widely known, naming not only the winners but also those lagging behind; that help Komsomol members and young people to reveal production reserves and be continually concerned about improving the organization of the labor of young men and women; and that do not ignore even a single worthy undertaking.

The practice of determining for each Komsomol organization a specific SOCIALLY SIGNIFICANT JOB of interest to the majority of Komsomol members must be further developed. In this connection, the Komsomol committees need to make more active use of PRECONGRESS TASKS. There are possibilities everywhere for doing this. It is important to attract young people through an informed approach to the work and to be consistent and persistent.

The Komsomol-youth collectives of the Ekibastuz "Bogatyr" section came forward with a good initiative. In honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, they took on the obligation of unloading 27 convoys of coal over and above the target. The young coal workers were immediately followed by young railroad workers, who obligated themselves to transport the above-plan coal using economized electric power. Such interaction and such a reaction is especially important under the conditions of a unified national economic complex, where everything is interrelated. Komsomol committees are obligated to act as skillful coordinators of youthful initiative, supporting it in every way possible, and to strive for the active interaction of the Komsomol organizations of associated enterprises.

The question of the transfer of Komsomol-youth collectives to PROGRESSIVE FORMS OF ORGANIZING AND STIMULATING LABOR remains on the agenda. The practice of the past year and a half is convincing evidence of the fact that one can achieve a lot if one approaches this matter seriously and concentrates his efforts on unresolved questions. At the beginning of 1984, only 18 percent of the country's Komsomol-youth collectives were working under cost accounting principles. Today more than 36 percent are in this category. But this is far from the limit of our possibilities. It is necessary to have the majority of Komsomol-youth collectives working in the new way by the start of the new five-year plan.

The discussion in youth collectives of the draft of the Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1986-1990 and for the Period Through the Year 2000 must make place parallel to the determination in each Komsomol organization of the SPECIFIC FORMS OF THE PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE RESOLUTION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TASKS facing labor collectives.

We must analyze in depth the forms, methods and results of the work of Komsomol organizations in attracting young people to scientific-technical creative work and work of Komsomol organizations in attracting young people to scientific-technical creative work and the next Komsomol plenums to this question.

In utilizing various channels, including the youth press, radio and television, it is essential TO TEACH YOUNG PEOPLE THE DESIRE TO WORK CREATIVELY AND SOVIET SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PATRIOTISM.

An important place in the party's plans for the acceleration of the country's social and economic development is assigned to CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION. This is a zone of special Komsomol attention.

After the adoption of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Improvement of the Organized Recruitment of Workers and the Public Call-Up of Young People," much has been done to raise the efficiency of this work. The public call-up is now being carried out more systematically and its scale has increased significantly. The structure of the staffs has been improved and new and interesting forms of work have appeared. Today, however, the situation that has developed at many facilities under the control of the Komsomol can not yet be considered satisfactory.

In this, one sees a serious omission in the work of the Komsomol committees and of the staffs of key Komsomol Central Committee construction projects and sections, which have not yet been able to present these questions to the corresponding ministries, departments and local authorities with the appropriate sharpness and high-mindedness or to properly take to account those who bear direct responsibility for the outrages that occur at times at key Komsomol construction projects.

In the pre-congress period, crucial tasks are being faced by the young builders of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES [Hydroelectric Power Station], Blast Furnace No 5 in the city of Cherepovets, the system of gas mains, and a number of other projects starting operations. The Komsomol committees must give them real help in the continuous delivery of essential materials and equipment, attain an improvement in the organization of labor, utilizing all forms of Komsomol interaction, and mobilize young workers for the unconditional fulfillment of planned tasks.

I would especially like to dwell on the problems in the development of the WESTERN SIBERIAN OIL AND GAS COMPLEX. Through specific new actions, we will have to justify the high evaluation of the role of the Komsomol in opening up oil and gas riches given by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the conference of the party economic aktiv of Tyumen and Tomsk oblasts.

In past years, we have sent 10,000 to 12,000 young volunteers to western Siberia annually. It is necessary to send 25,000 young men and women next year. The doubling of the public call-up requires a significant increase in its efficiency. The Komsomol Central Committee considers it expedient to attract more young people in the regions with a labor surplus, above all



Central Asia and Transcaucasia, to the opening up of the riches of western Siberia. And certainly, the training of young people in essential construction specialties should take place here locally and not in the north, where it is many times more expensive.

The Komsomol committees of the named regions must act as the initiators of this new and important work. Here, of course, one needs the help of the USSR Gosprofobr [State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education], the corresponding ministries and departments, and local party and soviet authorities. The efforts of all organizations interested in this work must be coordinated through the help of the program now being worked out to strengthen Komsomol sponsorship of the development of the Western Siberian Oil and Gas Complex in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The striving of our young people to participate directly in the implementation of the plans for the acceleration of the country's social and economic development must be fully manifested in the formation and sending of a new key All-Union Komsomol detachment, to which it has been proposed that the name "27th CPSU Congress" be assigned. And it will go to the most important and most urgent projects of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

An indispensable condition for the social and economic progress of our country is the further consolidation and increase in the efficiency of the AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX. The experience in the participation of Komsomol committees in the resolution of this national task shows convincingly that matters are going well where they were able to select the central determining problems from among the broad range of problems.

The main reserve for increasing the efficiency of agriculture is the improvement of the utilization of each hectare of land, the persistent increase in yields based upon the broad introduction of intensive methods of growing crops and the assimilation of zonal systems of farming and industrial technologies, and the steady improvement of production standards.

Reclaimed lands are called the gold mine of our agricultural areas. Occupying a little more than one-tenth of the sown area, they provide more than one-third of the entire plant production. At the same time, some farms receive an even smaller yield per renewed hectare than usual.

Today the primary task of Komsomol organizations in the realization of the Long-Term Land Improvement Program involves not only active participation in the construction and expansion of improved areas but also providing for their efficient utilization. The Komsomol Central Committee considers that a specific contribution of the Komsomol to increasing the efficiency of agriculture will be the assignment of initially not less than 20 percent of the renewed lands in each republic, kray and oblast to Komsomol-youth collectives and the achievement of planned harvests on them.

It is now a critical time in animal husbandry. The wintering of livestock has begun. The urgent task of Komsomol committees is to pay close attention to the young generation coming to the farms as part of the 60,000 in the All-Union work group, give clear organization to the labor of young livestock

specialists, and be concerned about uninterrupted domestic, cultural and trade services to farm workers.

The experience in the work of the Komsomol committees of Cherkassy Oblast in establishing clubs of milkmaids obtaining a yield of 3,000 or more kg of milk per cow is worthy of widespread dissemination. And we are justified in setting the target of having each Komsomol-youth collective working in dairy farming reach the limit of 3,000 kg in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

## II.

Each line of the documents of the October Plenum is permeated with concern about raising the NATIONAL WELL-BEING. A specific confirmation of this is the realization of the Complex Program for the development of the production of consumer goods and the service area in the years 1986 through 2000, which will make it possible to provide the Soviet people with industrial goods and services in a broad assortment and with high quality.

Each republic, kray and oblast Komsomol organization must have its own specific sector in this vitally important matter. It is important to direct own's attention to unresolved questions, bottlenecks and reserves, whether this is participation in the development and introduction of new types of products, in the increase in the output of scarce consumer goods utilizing production wastes, and in the reequipment of existing enterprises, or construction of receiving centers for domestic services in the rural areas.

The preparation for and carrying out of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students showed what great potential possibilities the Komsomol has in the organization of the production of goods for young people. The close interaction of industry and trade and all interested organizations made it possible to affirm more than 5,000 different articles for young people in just 6 months.

At the same time, the Ninth Komsomol Central Committee Plenum demanded that Komsomol organizations exert a more active influence on the formation of the tastes of young people, taking into account their specific needs and special features of different age groups. The Komsomol committees, however, are not showing the proper persistence in the specialization of enterprises and are not aiding in the creation of new industrial collections of clothing for young people. Not much is being done to study and generalize the advanced experience of the participation of Komsomol organizations in the development of the assortment and in the improvement of the commercial services to the population and various categories of young people. There is no way that one can put up with this.

Youth tourism is being assigned an important place in the realization of the Complex Program for Goods and Services. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee have determined measures to develop and improve services to the country's population in the 12th Five-Year Plan and in the period through the year 2000. One must not only significantly increase the volume and raise the quality of youth tourism

but also provide it with new content and nontraditional approaches to the established practice. Great possibilities are opening up before the Komsomol committees and tourism subdivisions of the BMMT [Bureau for International Youth Tourism] "Sputnik" in the organization of sensible leisure and a stronger patriotic and international education of youth by means of tourism. And they must be used in full.

The realization of the Complex Program for Goods and Services must not merely be supported by a list of the measures of Komsomol committees but be guaranteed through their daily organizational and educational work oriented toward the increase in the personal responsibility of young men and women for the fulfillment of the tasks put forward by the party.

This question, comrades, has another side that is no less important. Every year, the Soviet individual lives better and better. Today, for example, for each 100 young families, we already have 107 televisions, 90 refrigerators, 73 washing machines and 13 passenger cars. Two-thirds of young families have a living space of 7 or more square meters per person. The well-being of our people and Soviet youth will continue to increase in the future as well, as is foreseen by the CPSU Program and the Basic Directions for the Development of the National Economy.

It is important that the necessities of life do not dominate the individual, turn him into a slave to things, or impoverish spiritual life, as only the spiritual wealth of the personality is a genuine vital value and it alone is limitless. And the Komsomol organization is obliged to help the young person in his self-education, in the determination of his position in life, in the choice of an occupation, in spiritual development and in the formation of sensible needs.

The party is stressing the necessity of paying significantly more attention to the social problems of young people. Worthy of support is the fundamental position of those Komsomol committees that are seeking the inclusion of special divisions on young people in the social and economic development plans, thanks to which the labor, occupational training, studies and leisure of young men and women will be at the center of attention of soviet, economic, trade-union, and Komsomol entities.

The construction of dormitories, cooperatives, and housing complexes for young people must be included as a special line in the social and economic development plans. There is a growing number of cities where housing complexes are being built for young people. The Komsomol Central Committee has recently received proposals from local Komsomol committees on the construction of 67 complexes in 50 cities. More than 60,000 square meters of housing and a large number of projects for social and cultural life have already been constructed with the direct labor participation of young workers and employees.

The government has issued a decree "On Additional Measures for the Construction of Housing Complexes for Young People and Cooperative Housing for Young People." This is one of the serious tools of our influence on the increase in the stability of collectives, the strengthening of discipline, and



the raising of the labor and public activity of young people. In the very near future, it will be necessary for the Komsomol Central Committee sections to complete the development of a standard position on housing complexes for young people and to bring the well-begun work to its logical conclusion.

Youth housing complexes and dormitories are not just "a roof over one's head" but a place where the personality is formed. The establishment of youth complexes must be seen not as a "fashionable" initiative but as a specific form of work in answer to the urgent needs of the today's young people. Komsomol committees must provide guidance to the organizing committees of housing complexes for young people and direct their action toward the improvement of educational work at the place of residence.

The accelerated development of the national economy requires a tightening of the policy of thrift. In this connection, Komsomol committees must thoughtfully analyze the experience gained in recent years. Thrift accounts have proven very effective. They have been opened by more than 200,000 Komsomol-youth collectives and millions of young workers. Many young men and women have successfully coped with the obligation entered into at the beginning of the year to work 2 days during the year using saved resources.

Reserves for saving should be sought at every workplace. The article published in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on the invention of Aleksandr Glushkov, a worker at the Riga Tramway and Trolley Bus Administration, evoked a lively response among young people. His instrument, an electromechanical meter, has earned the right to series production. It actually teaches city transport drivers to count kilowatt-hours. The section "Komsomol Projector" of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol committees must direct their efforts toward the search for just such simple but highly effective solutions. It is necessary to be more active in attracting young scientists and specialists to the improvement of the standardization of and accounting for the expenditure of physical resources and all types of energy.

### III.

The specific tasks of the Komsomol organizations flowing out of the decisions of the October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum are being discussed at the Komsomol report and election meetings and conferences now taking place. Most of them are taking place in a businesslike manner, in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, true collective management, and intraunion democracy. Young men and women are analyzing the first results of the work in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and are outlining practical measures to increase their own contribution to the further intensification of production, to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and to the strengthening of order and discipline.

At the same time, the study of the local situations also indicates that some Komsomol committees underestimated the significance and importance of the current reports and elections and their special political meaning. In a number of Komsomol organizations, the meetings take place in an atmosphere of placidity and self-complacency. At these meetings, there is no detailed

revelation of the reasons for existing shortcomings, there is a general lack of personal criticism, and there are few specific proposals for the improvement of Komsomol work. The section for Komsomol entities of the Komsomol Central Committee does not always show the proper persistence, efficiency and exactingness in the elimination of these shortcomings.

Just 1 month remains until the conclusion of the report and election campaign in the Komsomol. It is necessary for the sections of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol central committees of the union republics as well as the kray, oblast, city and rayon Komsomol committees to conclude the reports and elections at a high organizational and political level. All members of the central election entities of the Komsomol are obligated to take an active part in them, come forward at meetings and conferences, give an accounting of their own work, and inform young men and women about the work of the Komsomol Central Committee. Each of us is called upon to make his own personal contribution to the propaganda and interpretation of the party documents presented for national discussion.

In determining the prospects for the economic and social development of the country, the party stresses that not a single historical task of any importance can be resolved without the active and comprehensive participation of young people. The youth policy of the CPSU is directed toward increasing the role of the Komsomol as its faithful helper and as a militant reserve.

New and dramatic evidence of the truth ~~is the recent publication in the press of changes in the CPSU Rules, in which, in particular, it is foreseen that young people aged 25 and under can join the party only through the Komsomol.~~ This, comrades, places a very great responsibility on Komsomol committees for the training of worthy reinforcements of the party ranks.

The Komsomol organizations have every possibility of successfully coping with this task. In the future as well, it is important to improve the work in this direction and to recommend that only those Komsomol members join the party who distinguish themselves through high political, practical and moral qualities and who serve as an example of a conscientious creative attitude toward labor, studies and public work.

All of the activity of Komsomol organizations for the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Further Improvement of the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Increase in Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" must be subordinated to the formation of such qualities in the broad masses of young men and women and to increasing their contribution to the implementation of the grandiose plans put forward by the party for the 12th Five-Year Plan and for the period through the year 2000.

Almost a year and a half have passed since the issuance of the decree. For the majority of Komsomol organizations, this time was filled with intensive work to strengthen order and discipline within their ranks, to develop the initiative and activity of Komsomol members, and to eliminate formalism and over-organization in intraunion life. The Komsomol central committees of the union republics and the Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms are systematically

improving the style of their work and are striving to make it more efficient, specific and creative. The management of primary organizations is being perfected and many Komsomol committees are persistently putting into practice the most productive forms and methods for making an educational impact on young people.

At the same time, it is essential to note that in many Komsomol organizations there has still been no fundamental change in the direction of strengthening daily organizational and educational work among young people. The reason for this situation is that significant numbers of Komsomol workers continue to show only "bureaucratic activity," do not provide specific practical help to primary organizations, spend most of their time not in youth collectives but behind a desk, and involve themselves with secondary and frequently contrived matters rather than with the resolution of real and urgent questions.

A certain restructuring in the style, approaches, forms and methods of work was also noted in the administrative system of the Komsomol Central Committee.

There is a decline in the number of reports being asked for, decrees and directives being sent to the sites, and conferences and meetings being held. As a result, the Central Committee sections and subdivisions are giving more practical help to Komsomol organizations, are making wider use of complex brigades and out-of-town work assignments for this purpose, and are seeking the most effective forms and methods of intraunion activity. This creates excellent possibilities for a further strengthening of the communist education of young men and women.

One must, however, be self-critical and recognize that there has not yet been a fundamental change in the work of the personnel of the Komsomol Central Committee. The workers of the staff, sections and subdivisions of the Komsomol Central Committee are still not sufficiently high-minded and exacting toward local Komsomol committees with respect to the unconditional realization of the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee and the improvement of the style of intraunion work. They have not been successful in making the forms and methods of the work of key personnel and the aktiv lively and attractive, suitable for young people and free from over-organization, an unsystematic approach, and window dressing. In this connection, it appears expedient to expand the control functions of the secretariat of the Komsomol Central Committee and to shift the main focus gravity of its work in the direction of verifying the actual implementation of the decisions made.

The further improvement of the style of Komsomol work will be determined largely by the selection, distribution and training of key Komsomol personnel and aktiv. In recent years, much has been done in this direction. Now, as never before, without diminishing our attention to questions of improving the qualitative composition of key Komsomol personnel and aktiv, it is important to give them the qualities of efficiency, boldness, modesty and simplicity, and the need to live in the midst of young people. Where Komsomol committees are continually concerned about increasing responsibility and developing the initiative and creativity of personnel, they are skillfully mobilizing them in the resolution of central problems and notable practical results are being achieved.



Well known in the Leninist Komsomol is the experience of the Komsomol organizations of Dnepropetrovsk Oblast in certifying workplaces, of the city of Moscow in involving young people in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, of Stavropol Kray in the intensification of agricultural production, and of Kuybyshev Oblast in the improvement of the style of intraunion work. Here Komsomol workers and activists, in manifesting a feeling for what is new and in putting existing reserves into operation, are striving for progressive advancement in the most important directions of the communist education of the rising generation.

But there are still many Komsomol organizations where the Komsomol personnel and aktiv are working in the old way and without initiative, where they are just marking time, and where they are slow in eliminating existing shortcomings.

Passiveness, inertia, inflexibility and the inability of Komsomol workers and activists to bring together and lead young people are causing serious errors in organizational and educational work among young men and women.

It is no longer possible to put up with such an attitude toward the work. The sections of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee and the Komsomol central committees of union republics and the Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms must put even higher demands on the Komsomol personnel and aktiv, strengthen the control and verification of performance for this purpose, develop fundamental criticism and self-criticism, and do everything possible so that any nonperformance, lack of discipline, negligent attitude toward obligations, or shortcomings in personal behavior, especially when related to the consumption of alcohol, will receive a strict and timely evaluation.

It must be stressed convincingly that the criticism that is heard today is not just a fad and is not criticism for the sake of criticism. It is that fundamental line through which one can achieve a decisive reorganization of all of our work and eliminate shortcomings that are preventing us from making progress. And we will follow this line strictly and demand such an approach to the work by all Komsomol committees. Let us learn to look the truth in the eye and, in the manner of the Bolsheviks, to be true to our own principles and those of our Komsomol comrades!

All links of our union of young people--from the primary organization to the Komsomol Central Committee--must affirm the conditions of strictness, mutual exactingness, and a correct and businesslike reaction to criticism, which we sometimes lack. This is the most important condition for the successful fulfillment of the tasks that the party has given the Komsomol in the contemporary stage.

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The October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum will occupy a special place in the life of our state. The report of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the reviewed documents include a program for action in the near future, the coming

five-year plan and the longer term through the year 2000. To fulfill what has been outlined, it is necessary to put our enormous reserves into operation, make economical use of resources, persistently eliminate existing shortcomings, and systematically disseminate advanced experience.

Komsomol committees and primary organizations must make it possible for young men and women to represent the program goals of the CPSU clearly and precisely and, as with a compass, to compare their own daily actions with these goals.

Allow me, in the name of the participants in the plenum, to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Leninist Komsomol, mobilized by the new confidence of the party, will do everything possible so that, in uniting its daily work with the communist perspective, it can be up to the historical tasks in the acceleration of the social and economic development of Soviet society.

9746

CSO: 1800/124

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA WARNS MINISTRIES TO CUT BACK ON BUSINESS TRIPS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by T. Khudyakova, IZVESTIYA special correspondent, under the rubric "After an IZVESTIYA Article": "'Business Travels'"]

[Text] Material was published under this title in issue 142 in which the need to reduce the number of business trips to Moscow, and also the violation by many ministries and departments of the decree of the USSR Council of Ministers "On Official Business Trips within the Bounds of the USSR" of 17 January 1980, were discussed.

Then, in May, with the aid of figures produced in the allocation department of the Administration of Multi-storied Buildings and Hotels of the Moscow gorispolkom, it was possible to determine "record-breakers" in their own way--the ministries which had received the greatest number of persons on business trips. Thus, 16,000 persons have visited the USSR Minneftekhimprom [Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry], 13,000 the USSR Mintorg [Ministry of Trade], and 14,000 the USSR Minenergo [Ministry of Power and Electrification].

Despite the fact that almost five months have passed since the day of the publication, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is maintaining a stubborn silence, and the editorial staff still has not received an official answer. Two other ministries have answered within the fixed dates.

P. Avdeyenko, the deputy minister of the USSR petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, has announced that the article was discussed in a collegium of the ministry and has been deemed correct and timely, and measures for the strict execution of the government's decree on business trips have been taken.

G. Vashchenko, the USSR minister of trade, has sent an official answer to the newspaper's article. According to him, the large number of business trips to Moscow (approximately 12,000 a year)



has been due to the conducting of inter-republic wholesale trade fairs. It is obvious from the answer that this figure is not subject to a reduction. As for official trips to the central apparatus of the ministry (about 700 persons a year), measures are being taken towards decreasing their number.

Since the effectiveness of these measures has not been shown, the department of social welfare problems of IZVESTIYA has examined what kind of effect the efforts undertaken by the ministries have had, and has appealed for information to an old address--to the Administration of Multi-storied Buildings and Hotels. It turned out that 2,000 persons have visited Minneftekhimprom during the summer of this year. It is not difficult to figure out: there is direct evidence of a trend towards a decrease. During this same period, USSR Mintorg has summoned to Moscow approximately 5,500 persons on business trips. If one takes into account that the majority of trade fairs are conducted in the capital just in the summer, then one must recognize that the ministry has been able to realize to some extent its plans for reducing the number of business trips.

IZVESTIYA's publication has aroused a great reader response. Noting the importance and urgency of the subject, the authors of the letters suggest specific measures directed towards an improvement of the system itself of sending persons on business trips and of its separate links.

For example, the suggestion of V. Zyuzin from Ivano-Frankovsk deserves attention. He writes: "During the course of 12 years, I, a foreman of one of the enterprises of the Orgkhim Trust, have gone on business trips to the city Dolgoprudniy of Moscow Oblast where our management is located, and to trade union conferences, party-economic aktivs, and seminars on safety measures. And summons for the certifying of engineering and technical workers are widespread.

"Before 1973, two co-workers who came from management conducted the certifying of specialists working in other cities in the local areas. This was convenient for us and advantageous to the government. I find it difficult to say who has changed the rules which existed, but I can firmly declare that with their repeal, losses of working time and expenditures of state funds for official business trips have increased significantly.

"Two years ago I sent the leadership of the Dolgoprudniy management a suggestion to restore the rules which had existed earlier, but it was not accepted."

The problem of a "hotel room" worries many authors of the letters who often are on official trips. Thus, two Leningraders--a journalist and a hotel director--have seen another aspect in the problem of business trips: the separation of people who have

arrived in a large city. We have decided to publish their suggestions, and we ask the RSFSR Minzhilkomkhoz [Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services], the AUCCTU and other departments in whose subordination there are hotels to express their opinion in this regard.

12810

CSO: 1800/75

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SLYUNKOV SPEAKS AT BSSR CC PARTY MEETING

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 15 Oct 85 p 1,2

["Text" of a speech by N. N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, at a meeting in the Belorussian CP Central Committee with winners of the socialist competition in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement on 12 October 1985 in Minsk: "To Labor Selflessly and in the Stakhanovite Style"]

[Text] As already reported, on 12 October a meeting with the winners of the socialist competition in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement was held in the Belorussian CP Central Committee. The speech of N. N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, at the meeting and the speeches of its participants are published below.

The Speech of Comrade N. N. Slyunkov

Comrades!

In our opinion, we have had a business-like and useful conversation. All the comrades who have given speeches here have expressed specific suggestions, advice and wishes which indicate a profound understanding by advanced workers and innovators of production of those enormous tasks which now stand before the country. All the speeches have been permeated with one thing--a fervent effort to work better and more productively, to utilize the accumulated potential with the greatest effectiveness, and to strengthen the country's economy.

And this, comrades, is in the spirit of the glorious Stakhanovite traditions. The Stakhanovite movement had and has not only economic, but political significance. It has brilliantly confirmed the rightness of V. I. Lenin's conclusion that "socialism not only does not extinguish competition, but, on the contrary, for the first time it creates the opportunity to apply it widely in fact and indeed on a massive scale, and indeed to draw the majority of laborers to the arena of such work where they can show their worth, to develop their

abilities, and to reveal the talents which are in the people--an untouched spring...."

The Stakhanovite movement has involved the broad national masses in highly productive work and raised the role of moral stimuli to labor to an unprecedented height. It has stimulated workers and peasants to the mastering of knowledge and to a reconsideration of many values of life, revealed the beauty of the man of the new society, and demonstrated to the whole world the patriotism of the Soviet people, for whom the fate of the country is inseparable from their personal fate.

There were thousands of followers of Aleksei Stakhanov, Nikita Izotov, Aleksandr Busygin, Petr Krivonos, Pasha Angelinaya and other founders of this patriotic movement in Belorussia. They displayed models of the new attitude towards labor and exceeded the norms twofold and threefold in plants and factories and in kolkhozes and on construction sites. They were equal to such people, and they took an example from them.

Some of those who stood at the sources of the Stakhanovite movement in the republic have come to our meeting today. They are the Hero of Socialist Labor Anna Nikolayevna Pinchuk, the holders of the Order of Lenin Nikolay Ivanovich Bogatel, Kharlampiy Arkhipovich Kochmarev, Porfiriya Dmitriyevich Goryanskiy, Makar Klimovich Stolyarov, and also Vladimir Vladimirovich Popkovich and Vladimir Ivanovich Veremeychuk.

Time has grayed their hair, but their hearts are still just as warm and their souls just as young. They are still on duty today. And today they are active participants of communist construction--they are laboring by the shock method, and are skilfully handing down ideological conviction, devotion to the testaments of the great Lenin, and their rich life and professional experience to the young generation.

A low bow to you for this, dear veterans! Good health to you, and happiness and longevity!

At the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee, comrade Mikhail Serveyevich Gorbachev emphasized the indomitable spirit of the innovation of the Stakhanovite originators, their effort to exact from technology a maximum of what is possible, and bravery in breaking outlived norms and psychological habits that are characteristic for our time.

In the course of shock special efforts in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement and of the 27th CPSU Congress, 780 enterprises and organizations have fulfilled the goals of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Among them are the Grodno Azot

Production Association, the Minsk Watch Plant, the Brest Stocking Combine, the Mir Sovkhoz-Combine of Baranovichskiy Rayon, the Leninskiy put Kolkhoz of Slutskiy Rayon, and the collectives of the republic's Mezhkolkhozstroy Association and of the Orsha Locomotive Depot, and others.

Continuing the Stakhanovite traditions, more than 307,000 workers and kolkhozniks, and over 15,000 brigades, sections, farms and shops have completed individual five-year plans. The weavers Lyubov Pavlovna Ulakhovich from the Orsha Flax Combine, and Inna Alekseyevna Botvenkova, Nina Ivanovna Denisenko and Yevgeniya Alekseyevna Moiseyeva from the Mogilev Ribbon Factory imeni the 50th Anniversary of the Belorussian SSR have become true heroes of our time. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, they have each fulfilled 15 annual targets.

Anatoliy Nikolayevich Makeychik, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a grinder of the Minsk Machine Tool Plant imeni S. M. Kirov, Grigoriy Andreyevich Shapovalov, a turner of the Minsk Automatic Line Plant, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Vitashkevich, a member of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and electric locomotive machinist of the Orsha Locomotive Depot, a brigade of the Gomelpromstroy Association headed by Nikolay Vladimirovich Naprikovskiy, and many, many others have been laboring with an outstripping for two to four years.

The field brigade of the Kolkhoz imeni Gastello of Minsk Rayon, which is led by Mikhail Iosifovich Gladkiy, has achieved excellent results. It has gathered 58.5 centners apiece of grains per hectare. This is more than twofold higher than on the average for the republic.

Industriousness and persistence in achieving a goal are characteristic for the members of the potato growing link of the Lyubanskaya Experimental Base, which the Hero of Socialist Labor Oleg Vikentyevich Kazachok heads. Now it has gathered 549 centners apiece of tubers per hectare.

Sofya Alekseyevna Zhukovskaya, a dairy girl of the Budagovo Experimental Farm of Smolevichskiy Rayon, is struggling for the production of 7,000 kilograms of milk per cow this year.

Vera Feodosyevna Bogush and Mikhail Ivanovich Dovidovich from the Mir Sovkhoz-Combine have produced the highest average daily additional weights of cattle--1.259 grams--for nine months. This year Tatyana Zakharovna Kalenkovich from the Rossiya Kolkhoz of Luninetskiy Rayon is guaranteeing an average daily increment of 630 grams each in the fattening of pigs. Honor and praise to everyone who is augmenting the unfading Stakhanovite traditions with inspired labor for the common good!



Due to the intensive labor of workers, kolkhozniks and the intelligentsia, and the great organizational and political work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic organs and all our cadres, the republic as a whole is successfully coping with the targets of the current five-year plan. Let me tell you briefly about this and present some figures.

According to preliminary data, the national income will be increased by 32.5 percent with a target of 23.3 percent. The production volume of industrial output is growing by 28.8 percent instead of the planned 26 percent.

On 15 August, industrial workers completed the five-year plan for the growth rates of production and labor productivity. Some 2.2 billion rubles of products will be additionally produced.

The plans for purchases of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and berries and eggs are being fulfilled. Debts for the sale of milk, meat, sugar beets and flax products which were formed in 1981-1982 are essentially being cancelled. Consumer service builders and workers are coping with the five-year program.

The social program is being successfully carried out. Real incomes per capita in the republic will grow by approximately 12 percent during the five-year plan.

The provision of the population with food products and consumer goods has been improved.

During the five-year plan, the sale of meat and meat products will be increased by 46-47 percent, butter by 54 percent, and milk and dairy products by almost 22 percent. The nutrition of our people is more and more approaching the scientifically based norms.

The sale of non-foodstuffs is being increased.

Our cities and villages have grown prettier. Every fifth inhabitant of the republic will receive new apartments and improve their living conditions during the five-year plan.

Additional payments from social consumption funds are a good supplement to family budgets. They will increase from 417 to 504 rubles per capita during the five years. In the present five-year plan, the minimal rates of pensions according to age and disability and the wages of many categories of workers are being increased, and material aid to families with many children has been boosted. Additional services to participants of the Great Patriotic War have been introduced.



As you see, comrades, much has been done. However, not everything has turned out as it was intended. We still have many shortcomings and difficulties. We are directing the efforts of party, soviet and economic organs and of all our cadres to overcoming them.

The quicker we are rid of shortcomings, the more successfully we will solve the tasks standing before us. And they are immense. During the 15 years remaining until the end of the millenium, the country must do what has been done during all the previous years of the Soviet regime. The party has determined the ways for carrying out what has been planned. The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has put forward a line for an acceleration of the socio-economic development of our society and of scientific and technical progress, and for the persistent strengthening of discipline and order. This line is dictated by life itself and by concern about raising the well-being of the people and strengthening the defense preparedness of the state. That is why our people fully and totally support it and have been actively engaged in the realization of the course taken by the party.

It is necessary to impart great dynamism to the economy and to transfer it onto the rails of an intensification already in the next five-year plan. The 27th CPSU Congress will determine definitively the country's plans for the forthcoming period, the preparation for which has been widely developed in all the party organizations and all the labor collectives.

As far as the republic, the basic indicators of its development for the 12th Five-Year Plan will be adopted at the 30th Congress of the Belorussian CP. But it is already possible to say today that we must assume high limits.

Basically, they must be achieved through intensive methods of management; that is, we must succeed not by dint of quality, but by ability. In particular, almost the entire growth of production must be produced by increasing labor productivity.

It is necessary to bring the yield of grains up to 35 centners a piece per hectare by the end of the five-year plan, and that of potatoes from 250 to 300 centners and of root forage crops from 800 to 1000 centners. It is necessary to raise the yield of milk per cow to 4,000 kilograms, and to ensure an increase of 1,500 kilograms.

As you see, comrades, the work will be great and complicated. And here I would like to emphasize once again that not just movement ahead is necessary, but a genuine breakthrough along the entire front of scientific and technical progress, and a fundamental change in the development change in the development of the economy.

In the achievement of these goals, the party is placing the human factor in the forefront. Galina Fedorovna Skakun, a dairy girl, convincingly spoke about its importance here. Yes, comrades, the success of the business is being determined by the energy, mind, heart, honor and conscience of every laborer. To work conscientiously for the common good, strictly observe discipline, show responsibility and initiative, and to be just as concerned about the interests of the state as about one's own [interests]--this is what, in essence, is required from everyone, be they a worker, kolkhoznik, specialist, scientist, or manager of an enterprise or branch.

Now, as never before, the production and socio-political activity of each worker, kolkhoznik, engineer, scientist and every labor collective, and their initiative and innovative approach towards the realization of the tasks set by the party and towards the search for effective forms of the organization of socialist competition, are important.

It is the subject of the party's constant attention. It is the most important sphere of unfolding the creativity of workers and one of the basic methods of self-hardening and of the social recognition of a personality.

Relying on Leninist principles, it is necessary to further perfect organization and to increase the effectiveness of competition, to further expand the progressive experience, to pull up those who are lagging to the level of progressive [workers], and to develop a spirit of initiative and of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance.

Indeed, such an approach is more and more widespread among us. The other day the progressive collectives of Brest Oblast took a valuable initiative. In March of the present year during the presentation to it of Challenge Red Banners for the results of work for 1984, we placed before the oblast party organization the task to reach new and higher limits in the agrarian sector of the economy.

To the credit of the oblast's cadres, they have understood the need to raise substantially the level of the production of agricultural goods. The citizens of Brest have managed to do much already this year. They have decided to ensure a yield per hectare of 40 centners apiece of grains, 250 centners of potatoes, 350 centners of sugar beets and 500 centners of root crops by the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan. It has been planned to produce 60-75 centners apiece of fodder units per hectare of arable land, and on the average 4,000 kilograms of milk per cow and average daily additional weights of 800 grams in the fattening of cattle and 600 grams for pigs.

With regard to these limits, a restructuring of all organizational and political work with people, and a search for new and more

effective forms and methods of it, are going on in the oblast.

Having maintained the initiative of the Volzhkiy Automobile Plant, the collectives of progressive farms have not only accepted increased obligations for the 12th Five-Year Plan, but taken the initiative to help other kolkhozes and sovkhozes in achieving high production indicators.

Thus, on the basis of the introduction of intensive and industrial technologies and of an increase of the fertility of soils, the laborers of the Osnezhitskiy Kolkhoz of Pinskiy Rayon are undertaking to bring the yield per hectare of grains up to 50 centners apiece, 470 centners apiece for sugar beets, and 850 centners apiece for root forage crops. The collective of the farm has decided to regulate the broad exchange of accumulated experience with the Druzhba narodov Kolkhoz, and to help it to produce annually 40 centners apiece of grain, 360 centners apiece of sugar beets, 600 centners apiece of root forage crops, and 60-65 centners apiece of fodder units per hectare of arable land.

The Sovetskaya Belorussiya Kolkhoz of Kamenetskiy Rayon has planned to gather annually not less than 350 centners apiece of tubers per hectare, and to render aid to the Belorussiya Kolkhoz in increasing the productivity of the potato field to 275 centners.

The Zarya kommunizma Kolkhoz of Ivanovski Rayon is guaranteeing a crop of up to 80 centners apiece of fodder units per each hectare of arable land. The farm has been obliged to share its experience with the competing Brodnitskiy Sovkhoz, and to help it to reach a limit of 70 centners apiece of fodder units by 1990.

The collective of the Pobeda Kolkhoz of Baranovichskiy Rayon has decided to gather 13 centners apiece of flax fiber and 7.5 centners apiece of flaxseed per hectare. It is helping the Leninets Kolkhoz to achieve a stable yield of not less than nine centners of flax fiber and six centners of flaxseed.

The workers of the farms of the Luch (Pedigree Plant) of Berezhkovskiy Rayon are bringing the productivity of the milk cow herd up to 6,000 kilograms of milk. They have taken the livestock specialists of the Oktyabr Kolkhoz and Sporovo Sovkhoz, which have decided to produce 4,000 and 4,200 kilograms respectively of milk per cow by the end of the five-year plan, under their patronage.

The breeding farm Druzhba of Kobrinskiy Rayon and Nacha of Lyakhovichskiy Rayon have undertaken commitments to milk 5,700 to 5,500 kilograms of milk per cow. They will help the Kolkhoz imeni Kutuzov, Novyy put Kolkhoz and Voskhod Sovkhoz to reach a 4,000 kilogram limit for milk yields.

Having analyzed their possibilities, the livestock specialists of Kolkhoz imeni Lenin of Pruzhanskiy Rayon have pledged to produce more than kilogram average daily additional weights in the fattening of cattle during the forthcoming five-year plan. They will help the workers of the farms of Zelenivichi Sovkhoz to reach 900 gram additional weights.

The progressive kolkhozniks of the oblast have taken a patriotic initiative. Lidiya Dmitriyevna Bryzga, a Hero of Socialist Labor and operator of mechanized milking of Pamyat Ilich Kolkhoz-Combine of Brestskiy Rayon, earlier attended to a group of cows with a productivity of 5,500 kilograms of milk. Now she has transferred to another sector where the milking is 2,900 kilograms, and has pledged to increase them already this year to 4,500 kilograms.

Galina Fedorovna Skakun herself told about her high commitments in her speech.

The motto of the progressive farms and kolkhozniks of Brest Oblast is "Having achieved yourself, help another". It is in the course of the best Stakhanovite traditions, and its sources are in a high communist consciousness and in a disinterested effort to come to the aid of comrades in labor, and at the same time to ensure common success.

The Buro of the Belorussian CP Central Committee has approved the initiatives of the citizens of Brest. Party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs have been obliged to conduct broad explanatory and organizational work with people so that this patriotic beginning is maintained everywhere.

Labor collectives in other oblasts are undertaking obligations which exceed the control figures for the 12th Five-Year Plan. However, in some places the experience of the AvtoVAZ Association has been treated formally.

For example, in the Vitebsk Silk Textiles Combine the initiative of the natives of the Volga region has been highly appraised in words. But the affair has gone no further. At the same time, the enterprise has planned to increase the production volume of consumer goods by 3 percent in the forthcoming five-year plan--almost twofold less than that fixed by the republic's Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry]. Such is the support, one may say, of a wholesome undertaking: instead of increasing the limits, the citizens of Vitebsk are trying to decrease them. Everyone must bear in mind that the support of the initiative of the natives of the Volga region is not just an economic problem. It is a verification of our cadres on the maturity and ability to mobilize collectives to a search for deep reserves of a growth of production.



Now the most important task of labor competition is the mobilization of the broad masses of laborers for a fitting greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress. An improvement of business in all sections and the full utilization of available opportunities should become the core of socialist competition. Meanwhile our yield of labor competition is not meeting contemporary demands everywhere. In many enterprises, the competition is weakly aimed at transferring the economy to intensive tracks, accelerating scientific and technical progress, restructuring the economic mechanism, and widely introducing the collective contract.

Formalism is especially destructive for labor competition when vital organizational work is substituted for red tape. Often workers, brigades and shifts take on commitments which are much, much lower than their possibilities and without a special effort to over-fulfill them, and they have pretensions to initiative. This, comrades, is nothing other than a discrediting of the very idea of labor competition. I indeed am not talking about obligations being taken on carbon paper.

The CPSU Central Committee is oriented towards a business-like and creative style, and intransigence towards formalism in all its manifestations. We do not need enthusiasm on paper. It is necessary to definitely be rid of everything that keeps socialist competition from becoming indeed a mobilizing factor.

Vital activity and the organization of people for the solution of specific problems--that should be the principal thing in competition. As comrade M. S. Gorbachev has emphasized at the meeting with veterans of the Stakhanovite movement and with innovators of production, it should be more clearly oriented towards priority goals: an increase of labor productivity, an improvement of the quality of output, and a saving of resources. Tempos, quality, thrift and organization--those are the principal slogans of the day today.

It is necessary to achieve a sharp increase of labor productivity in the 12th Five-Year Plan, and at the expense of this factor to guarantee a building up of production volumes.

It is not easy to do this. But the experience of progressive collectives indicates that such a goal is totally realistic. We already have entire cities where industrial workers are achieving a growth of output exclusively due to an increase of productivity. These are Minsk, Vitebsk, Baranovich, and some others.

The contribution of our best workers, kolkhozniks and representatives of the intelligentsia in the struggle to increase labor productivity should be greater. Where and in what directions should they apply their efforts in order to produce the greatest output?

Primarily this is an improvement of labor organization and the introduction of the brigade contract. Vladimir Leonovich Shvarov, Nikolay Maksimovich Matyushin and other comrades have spoken convincingly about its effectiveness in their speeches.

More than 72 percent of workers in industry, 78 percent in construction, about 40 percent of mechanical experts, and 15 percent of livestock specialists in agriculture have been involved in the brigade form in the republic. From a quantitative point of view, this is not bad. As far as the qualitative side of this problem, we still have much to work out here: only four out of ten brigades are operating on cost accounting [khozraschet] principles or with its individual elements. These principles must be introduced more boldly. And much here depends on the progressive workers of production and their initiative and persistence.

On the one hand, the brigade form requires from a person an expansion of his professional range and a mastering of closely-related professions; on the other hand, it helps to acquire them more quickly and with more qualification. And without this, it is impossible to achieve a high output today. This is why it is so important to develop the movement of multi-machine operators, and to the utmost to encourage materially and morally those who are expanding their fields of service.

And there are many persons who have the possibilities for this. Therefore we would ask you to examine carefully where and at what expense it is possible to broaden working fields for you yourselves, and also to help comrades to do this.

The active and interested participation of innovators and progressive workers of production is very important in the certification and rationalization of work places.

The founders of the Stakhanovite movement achieved labor records largely due to a friendship with the native wit of workers. Now the role of technical creativity has grown significantly. Research is especially full of results when workers, specialists and scientists join their forces. Thus, the all-around creative teams of the Gomeldrev Association, under the leadership of the Honored Inventor of the BSSR Eduard Kazimirovich Dyatko, has introduced 10 inventors and 48 rationalization proposals with an economic effect of 250,000 rubles since the beginning of the five-year plan.

There are many such all-around creative collectives in the republic. However, as a rule, the initiative in their creation comes "from above"--from constructors, technologists, and managers of sections and shops. It would be desirable for workers to show great activeness. Who better than you knows all those

bottlenecks in production which must be undone by combined creative forces.

I cannot not talk about the need for a daily and sustained increase of professional skill. This is the true path to high labor productivity and to a high quality of output.

Quality, comrades--today it is a problem in which, as in a focus, many problems both of our economy and of the socialist way of life have been interwoven. Poor quality is a direct squandering of national property and of human labor.

The intelligent and conscientious worker will not allow slovenliness in labor and will not lower his professional dignity, which, unfortunately, we still have not gotten rid of.

Consumers have many reprimands for certain types of agricultural machines and machine tools, and for the televisions, cameras, ready-made and knitted garments and footwear being produced in the republic. The technical level and quality of goods in other enterprises are not improving with the years. Last year economic sanctions were applied to every fourth enterprise due to the production of low quality goods.

And it is distressful that advanced workers and innovators of production often do not notice bad workmen working alongside them, and do not make them responsible strictly and in a worker's style. And without this--without reciprocal strictness and exactingness in principle--it is impossible to achieve an improvement of quality.

Of course, a multitude of factors influence quality--the condition of equipment, the characteristics of materials, the correctness of a blueprint, and the organization of labor and production. But at the sources of every factor stand specific people. This means that in the final account, everything depends on the worker's attitude towards the job.

The party is setting a goal to expand the struggle so that all native production is not inferior to the world's analogues or surpasses them, and each of us must find our place in this struggle.

An intensification of the economy campaign, and a rational utilization of labor and of material and financial resources should become the most important priority goal of competition.

Today we should not and do not have the right to examine economy as before, and as some kind of supplement to resources. The situation with them recently has changed fundamentally, and you well know about this. Already in the present year, the

additional demands of the national economy for the rolling of ferrous metals and of fuel and power resources must be met by almost 60 percent at the expense of their saving, and in the next few years it will be necessary to produce up to 70-80 percent of the entire growth from this source.

We must annually reduce expenditures on materials in the forthcoming five-year plan. Everything is important in order to reach this goal--the thrift of each laborer and a search for resource-saving solutions in the development of new machines and technologies.

The business must be so conducted that competition on the basis of personal and collective accountings of economy becomes a genuinely mobilizing factor of the rational utilization of each ton of metal, petroleum, fertilizers, forage, each cubic meter of the forest, kilowatt of electrical power, and each gigacalorie of heat.

Labor collectives have undertaken commitments to work two days on economized reserves for the present year. The majority of them are coping with this. The majority, but, unfortunately, not all. Take a look, comrades, at how things are going in your collectives, and at what can still be done before the end of the year for the unconditional fulfillment of the obligations undertaken.

The worker's word in the solution of this most important problem as increasing output, expanding the assortment and raising the quality of consumer goods should be more weighty. You, of course, have already become acquainted with the Overall Program of the Development of Consumer Goods and of the Service Sphere for 1986-2000 recently approved by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. It concisely defines and concentrates the efforts of all branches and union republics in this business. Its main goal is the satisfaction of the growing requests of the Soviet people, the improvement of all sides of their life, and the creation of favorable conditions for perfecting the personality.

You, comrades, apparently have given your attention so that the party has placed organization in the series of principal slogans of the day--tempos, quality and thrift. This is not accidental. We will talk candidly: it is impossible to solve the difficult tasks standing before us, to accomplish the transition of the economy onto the tracks of an intensification, and to accelerate the socio-economic development of society without strengthening organization, discipline, and the application of order everywhere and in everything.

And here we have, as they say, a wealth of work. Each of you knows that absences from work, being late for work, and other violations of labor discipline are being cut down slowly. What



are the reasons for this? They are not simple, but the main reason among them, it is thought, is that an environment of intolerance has not been created around the violators. Indeed, is it not still like this: a man has been absent from work, has carried out a job, as its said, anyhow, and has committed a violation, but his neighbor at the machine tool pretends that nothing has happened. Such a position of non-interference, which has been nurtured by the principle of "it is no concern of mine" that is unfit for us, leads violators of discipline here and there to come to believe in their impunity.

This position is immoral in its essence. Indeed absentees and violators of labor and technological discipline are causing considerable damage to the state, to labor collectives, and to each of us. So, why do we accept this, and why do we not give a decisive battle even to the smallest manifestations of laxity and slovenliness and of disorganization and indiscipline?

It is no secret, comrades, that the majority of the violations is connected with drunkenness. The republic's workers have approved the measures taken by the party in the struggle with this evil. During the four months which have passed since the anti-alcohol legislation went into force, much has been done. Positive results are already evident. The demand for alcoholic drinks in the republic has been decreased.

However, drunkenness still remains a quite widespread phenomenon. Some think that it is only possible to solve this problem through some kind of coercive sanctions. This is an erroneous opinion. It is possible to solve it only by having created a certain social opinion surrounding people who abuse alcoholic drinks. Not one case of drunkenness should remain without the attention of labor collectives and social organizations. It is necessary to form an exacting and intolerant atmosphere at work around drunks, and on the street and at home.

We all should understand that drunkenness and alcoholism are roads which prevent us from living and working, and impede our movement forward. The struggle with them is not a short-term campaign. It is a task common to the party and to the state, and it must be solved persistently and uncompromisingly.

And here the role of veterans of labor, innovators and progressive workers of production is great. In showing a personal example and possessing high worker's authority, you, comrades, should be in the first ranks of the struggle to establish soberness as a norm of life.

The rights granted by the Law on Labor Collectives must be used more boldly in strengthening order and organization and in increasing production efficiency. The shortcomings in its fulfillment that were mentioned in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the Minsk Automobile Plant are characteristic for many enterprises and organizations. In order for the law to have full force, economic cadres and social organizations must do a great deal of work.

You can do much for this, respected advanced workers and innovators of production. Your role should be more active in the strict observation of the statutes of the law. It literally encompasses all sides of the life of labor collectives, and there is not one among them in which you would not be interested as people with a high sense of responsibility and statesman-like approach to the affair.

I would especially like to speak about the responsibility for the training and education of the young generation, the energy of which must be utilized with the greatest effectiveness for solving the new tasks standing before our society.

There are more than 160,000 mentors in the republic--the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia. Their biographies are a good answer to the question which always worries the youth: "To make a life from whom?" Their youth is kulaks' bullets in the night and bonfires on the frozen through grounds of industrial giants, the scorching days and nights of Stalingrad, the heroic storming of Berlin, and the hard labor of the post-war recovery. A peaceful maturity adjusted by the experience of words and deeds, beauty in work, inexhaustible energy in social and labor undertakings, a severity of evaluations, and intransigence towards a rut and indifference distinguish them in any affair.

Among the best mentors of youth are: Ivan Yakovlevich Parfenenko, an engine tester of the Minsk Motor Plant and Hero of Socialist Labor; Leonid Afanasyevich Tozik, a brigade leader of the Minskstroy Combine and Hero of Socialist Labor; Aleksandr Alekseyevich Boykov, a tractor driver of the Dribinskiy Sovkhoz of Goretzkiy Rayon; Ivan Illarionovich Polyakov, head of the buro of technical monitoring of the No. 407 Civil Aviation Plant; Viktor Konstantinovich Zelenko, brigade leader of the Locomotive Depot of Zhlobin Station; and many others.

It is gratifying that mentorship in the republic is developing not only along a professional line, but, I would say, on a professional and family line. A quarter of a century ago, Leonila Fedorovna Mordan began to work in the farm of the Korelichy breeding farm. Soon she had brought her oldest

daughter Lyudmila here, and then her youngest daughter Larisa, and passed her experience on to them and inculcated in them a love for her difficult labor. Last year the mother milked more than 4,000 kilograms of milk per cow, and Lyudmila more than 5,000 kilograms and Larisa 5,500 kilograms. Leonila Fedorovna is proud of her daughters' success.

We should strive for the mentor, in addition to a good professional training, to have high moral qualities and for him to be a man of principle, and at the same time kind and responsive. Indeed, he is not simply a transmitter of skill and experience, but an active fighter of the ideological front who has been called upon to have a profound effect on the spiritual and moral formation of a young person's personality.

Comrades! Our meeting has come to an end. I will say again: we have left satisfied with it. The Belorussian CP Central Committee will thoughtfully study and learn in its practical work all the suggestions and wishes and critical remarks expressed by you.

We are certain that, having returned to our labor collectives, you will develop the Stakhanovite traditions with new energy and with the persistence and creative enthusiasm inherent in you, set the tone in the socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, and increase your contribution to the public property.

I wish you new and great success in this. Good health to you and your families, and happiness and prosperity!

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## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### LITHUANIAN CP CC PLENUM HELD NOV 19

#### Plenum Information Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Information Report: On the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The 20th Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee was held on 19 November.

P.P. Grishyavius, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, called the plenum to order.

The participants in the plenum honored the memory of the deceased G.O. Zimanas, member of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, and F.Yu. Belyauskas, member of the Audit Commission of the Lithuanian Communist Party, with a moment of silence.

The plenum discussed the following questions:

1. On the organizational and political work of the Utenskiy Party Raykom in the mobilization of labor collectives for a worthy observance of the 27th CPSU Congress.
2. On the tasks of party, soviet, economic, trade-union and Komsomol entities in the implementation of the Complex Program for the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Area in the Years 1986-2000.
3. The organizational question.

V.Yu. Tvariyeas, first secretary of the Utenskiy Raykom of the Lithuanian Communist Party, presented a report on the first question.

P.P. Grishkyavius, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, gave a speech on this question.

A.K. Brazayskas, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, gave a report on the second question on the agenda.



The corresponding decrees were issued on the questions discussed.

The organizational question was reviewed. The plenum elected V.V. Sakalauskas as a member of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau. The plenum relieved A.S. Barkauskas of his duties as member of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau in connection with his retirement.

The plenum relieved V.Yu. Kardamavichyus, section head for organizational party work of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and candidate for membership in the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau, of his duties in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum confirmed V.A. Berezov as head of the section for organizational party work of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, having relieved him of his duties as chairman of the Party Commission under the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

I.V. Lukauskas was confirmed as chairman of the Party Commission under the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

With that, the plenum concluded its work.

#### Grishkyavichus Plenum Speech

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Nov 85 pp 1-2

[Abridged speech of P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, at 19 November 1985 Lithuanian CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] First of all, I would like to emphasize the importance of the question under discussion today at the Central Committee plenum. The discussion of the report of the party raykom stems from the guiding principle of the organizational structure and the entire life and work of the party--democratic centralism, one of the most important requirements of which is precisely the periodic reporting of party entities both to their party organizations and to higher party authorities.

In presenting the given question for the discussion of the plenum, the Central Committee Bureau also considered the importance of the historic moment being experienced by the party and country and consequently by the party organization and all working people of the republic. We are not merely at the cusp of two five-year plans and are not simply entering the next five-year plan but a five-year plan of qualitatively new work, a five-year plan in the course of which we must bring about an abrupt change to an acceleration of the pace of economic and social development on the basis of the comprehensive intensification of public production. As you know, the concept of accelerated development was the basis of the drafts of the new version of the CPSU Program and the Basic Directions for the Economic and Social Development of the Country in the new five-year plan and the period through the year 2000. In the new five-year plan, we will also have to develop the economy of our republic at an accelerated rate, especially in the area of agriculture, where

we must at least double the average annual rate of increase in agricultural output. In the face of such complex tasks and under the conditions of the detailed discussion of the drafts of the CPSU documents, intensive work has begun in the republic party organization in preparation for a worthy observance of the 27th CPSU Congress. It is obvious that under these circumstances a qualitatively new level of party leadership is required, especially in such important structural links of the party as the rayon or city party organization and the party raykom or gorkom.

I also want to explain why it was the Utenskiy Raykom which was chosen. By no means was it because everything is very good here or, in contrast, because things are going very badly. It was primarily because Utenskiy Rayon is a rayon with a complex development pattern. Here there is an important new regional industrial center, agriculture is significant, and the base of capital construction is relatively large. Naturally, today we cannot fail to be worried by the question of the extent to which efficient and intensive use is being made of the established production potential in all sectors of the rayon's economy, of how persistent and purposeful the party raykom is in striving for this, and of how it is motivating and orienting communists and all of the rayon's working people to this end. This, perhaps, was the main task of today's Central Committee plenum.

It is apparent from the report of Comrade V. Tvaryenas, first secretary of the party raykom, and from the documents presented for review that the party raykom is doing a certain amount of work in the mobilization of communists and all the rayon's working people for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Congress and the April and October (1985) CPSU Central Committee plenums. And this work will doubtless have tangible results.

This year, all industrial enterprises and motor transport in the rayon are successfully coping with state plans. The annual targets for the sale of the basic agricultural products to the state are being fulfilled. In summary, the rayon is basically finishing the entire 11th Five-Year Plan rather well. The rayon's industry will fulfill the five-year plan as a whole. Targets have already been fulfilled for the sale of milk, grain, potatoes, vegetables and fruit to the state. During the years of the five-year plan, much work was done in the social reorganization of the rural areas. All of the rayon's farms already have children's preschool institutions, stores, dining rooms, and complex receiving centers for domestic services to the public. The report and the statements of comrades convinced us of this.

While positively rating what has been achieved, we must note omissions and shortcomings and outline those measures that would make it possible to overcome them more rapidly and to accelerate the economic and social development of the rayon.

It is clear that all of this depends upon the level of activity of the party raykom and upon party leadership. Unfortunately, it must be noted that there are still substantial shortcomings in the raykom's management of industry, agriculture and capital construction.

Let us take, for example, industry. In the 11th Five-Year Plan, they did not even work out an intensification program for the rayon. Consequently, neither the party raykom nor the rayispolkom had on hand a plan under which they could have continually organized and controlled the effectiveness of the work of industry and influenced the situation at the enterprises. It is not surprising, therefore, that prior to a verification the party raykom did not even have data on the results of the work of industry during the first 4 years and on the expected level of fulfillment for the five-year plan. Meanwhile, it has now come to light that whereas the capital-labor ratio of industry in the rayon increased by 14 percent in 4 years, the return on investment declined by 7 percent. At the meat combine, this indicator is the lowest among all of the republic's meat combines.

At industrial enterprises in Utena, losses of work time because of absenteeism increased by more than one-third compared with the beginning of the five-year plan and by 60 percent at that same meat combine. They increased by a factor of almost six at the mechanical repair plant! Where is the influence of party organizations here? Under these conditions, what can one say about the utilization of the rights granted by the Law on Labor Collectives?

Neither can the situation in the rayon's construction organizations be considered normal. The plan for the first 4 years for putting fixed capital into operation through state capital investments was only 90 percent fulfilled and that of building and installation work was 96 percent fulfilled. The volume of building and installation work done by the construction trust-yard and the mobile mechanized column and their labor productivity not only did not increase relative to the beginning of the five-year plan but even declined. And here we again see a high turnover of personnel, an increase in losses in working time, and a low level of organization of production and the labor of workers.

As has already been said, the work in the rayon to fulfill the Food Program has borne fruit and they are quite tangible. But there are unresolved problems and negative tendencies are showing up.

First of all, about the problems in the development of field cultivation. During the first 4 years in the rayon, the production of goods in this sector increased by 16 percent but the five-year plan for the production of grain and potatoes remains substantially underfulfilled. At half of the rayon's farms, the yield of grain crops declined in comparison with the average annual yield during the 10th Five-Year Plan. Nor were there any substantial improvements in the cultivation of potatoes, whose average annual yield increased by only 4 quintals and amounted to only 118 quintals per hectare. At 6 of 21 farms, the production of potatoes declined during the five-year plan. And the economic result of the cultivation of potatoes is such that it has now been 3 consecutive years that the farms are suffering losses from their production.

The reasons for the failures in the cultivation of these as well as many fodder crops are found primarily in the poor technological discipline in the fields. This is not a new problem for Utenaskiy Rayon. I am compelled to remind you that in 1982 the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau discussed the question of the unsatisfactory course of agricultural work on the farms of



Utenskiy Rayon. Even then, in a rather strict manner, they pointed out the failure to meet the requirements of agricultural technology in the cultivation of basic agricultural crops and the great weediness of fields. As is apparent from the results, the situation has improved little since then.

And by no means everything is as it should be in the development of animal husbandry in the rayon. The aforementioned decree of the Central Committee Bureau also pointed out serious shortcomings in the development of this sector, especially the neglected state of reproduction and the poor increase in the productivity of the dairy herd. What happened? I will present just one comparison. Whereas in 1981 the productivity of cows on the rayon's farms was 53 kilograms of milk higher than the average in the republic, in 1984 it was already 100 kilograms below the average indicator for the republic. For the first 9 months of this year, this shortfall amounted to almost 120 kilograms. In comparison with the beginning of the five-year plan, the weight of young animals sold declined and fell behind the average level for the republic. The five-year plan for the sale of livestock and poultry to the state by the rayon is being underfulfilled by 3 percent.

Omissions in production are invariably reflected in its economic results. It is already clear that this year there will be no increase in net income at the rayon's kolkhozes or in the profit of the sovkhoses. And whereas the profitability of production at the kolkhozes may somehow remain at last year's level, it is declining somewhat at the sovkhoses.

The party raykom is obliged to draw the most serious conclusions from this. Frankly, we did not hear about all of this in the report of Comrade V. Tvaryienas. Also, essentially nothing was said about what the party raykom intends to do to eliminate the existing shortcomings faster.

One cannot go along with this approach. The party raykom and Comrade V. Tvaryienas personally must approach the evaluation of the situation in the rayon much more strictly and self-critically and change the style and methods of their own work.

In speaking about this, we naturally have in mind the area of party work, above all personnel work, its main sphere of activity. The party raykom is permitting shortcomings in the selection of key personnel, in the formation of their reserve, and in the distribution of communists in key sectors and positions. In promoting people to leading posts, the opinion of party organizations and labor collectives on the political, practical and moral qualities of those being promoted is not given due consideration and often completely ignored. And this leads to annoying miscalculations. In this connection, we cannot fail to return to one already well-known fact. As chairman of Kuktishkes Kolkhoz, CPSU member V. Chyapas misused his official position and grossly violated financial discipline. It was clear that he could no longer be used in leading work and the Lithuanian CP Central Committee proposed to the party raykom that it raise the question of relieving him of his post as kolkhoz chairman. V. Chyapas was relieved of his official position "in accordance with his own wishes." And that same year, he was promoted to chief agronomist of the rayon agricultural administration. Because of this, the Utenskiy Raykom was subjected to criticism at the 18th



Plenum of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee in March of this year. To this day, however, V. Chyapas remains in this same leading position. What kind of authority can such a manager have? How does he appear in the eyes of the farm managers and specialists and of the entire party aktiv of the rayon? Such things are intolerable and contradict Leninist principles for work with personnel.

Now, when the party has entered the most critical period in the preparation for its 27th Congress, work with people is attaining even more importance. At the extended session of the Central Committee Bureau, we discussed the results of the October (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of party organizations in the discussion, propaganda and interpretation of the CPSU documents for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Those party committees and primary party organizations are acting properly that initially organized their in-depth study in the lessons of the system of Marxist-Leninist education and their propaganda and interpretation by means of oral and graphic agitation and then discuss them at meetings of communists and in labor collectives.

The Utenskiy Raykom also still has much to do in the further improvement of ideological work. The measures being implemented by the party raykom in the ideological and political education of people do not always link up with the specific tasks facing the collectives and they are not always supported by the proper organizational work. This lowers the effectiveness of mass political work.

One must not fail to touch upon such an important area of the moral education of our people as the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism. The campaign against this evil has still not assumed a truly aggressive character in the rayon. A number of labor collectives have still not established an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunks and laws are not always fully applied against them and are not applied to their full extent.

Some key workers still have not felt the proper responsibility for drunkenness. To date, not a single key worker has been taken to account for allowing subordinates to drink at their workplaces, even though such cases are not rare.

The party raykom possesses truly significant forces, above all a qualified party staff but also a no less skilled and rather large team of economic managers and specialists in the rayon link and in the labor collectives themselves. Finally, it has many thousands of communists and nonparty activists. What is now needed above all from the bureau of the party raykom and, of course, from its first secretary himself is an atmosphere of solidarity, fundamental strictness combined with trust and benevolence, encouragement of initiative and an affirmation of a creative approach to the work by personnel from the top to the bottom, and an increase in specificity in their work and in responsibility for the assigned work. It is also necessary to do everything possible to increase the role and activity of the primary party organizations as well as their responsibility for the state of all matters in labor collectives.

Today we have had a fundamental conversation about the activity of one of our party raykoms. We hope that the secretaries and members of the bureau of the Utenskiy Raykom will draw the proper conclusions for themselves from today's discussion. The results of the discussion and the decision of the Central Committee plenum must be the object of an equally fundamental and specific review in the rayon party organization. They must become a guide for the action of all communists of the rayon in the continuing campaign to put into effect the policy of our party and to provide for a worthy celebration of the 27th CPSU Congress.

At the same time, I want to stress that today's discussion must serve as a lesson for other party gorkoms and raykoms as well. On the one hand, everything that is positive in the work of Utenskiy Raykom can be instructive for many of them. But it would be desirable that special attention be paid to the criticism directed against our comrades in Utenskiy Rayon. For it is no secret that many of the shortcomings and omissions for which Utenskiy Raykom was criticized also exist to some degree or another in other rayons. Accordingly, we are justified in expecting that the proper conclusions will be drawn by all gorkoms and raykoms.

In conclusion, allow me to dwell briefly on our current tasks. The main task among them, of course, involves the successful conclusion of the year and the five-year plan and the worthy celebration of the 27th CPSU Congress. In the time remaining before the end of the year, each labor collective must exert all of its efforts and do everything possible so that the plans for the final year of the five-year plan are not only fulfilled but overfulfilled.

The most critical area of work in the countryside at this time is the successful wintering of livestock. We have already spoken about the tasks in the coming winter period at the previous conference of the party economic aktiv and at the zonal seminars. To some degree, this helped to be more organized in approaching the wintering of livestock and in maintaining the growth in the production of goods. In October, the first month of the wintering of livestock, the production of milk increased by 4 percent compared with the same period last year and the production of meat increased by 5 percent.

Unfortunately, however, our organizational efforts still do not always achieve the goal. We have already spoken many times about the wintering of livestock and prior to this plenum the workers of the ministries of agriculture and the fruit and vegetable industry have gone out to the localities. But the situation on the farms of some enterprises is worsening and cases of actual mismanagement are still being encountered.

The increase in the number of enterprises that have allowed a decline in daily milk yields relative to last year is cause for concern. The productivity of cows for the past week declined in comparison with the same period last year in Kapsukskiy, Kaunasskiy, Panevezhskiy, Shakyayskiy, Klaypedskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Raseynskiy and Skuodasskiy rayons.

As the latest on-site checks show, this is basically caused by substantial shortcomings and omissions in the organization of the wintering and by the lack of the proper control over the work of each farm by the Ministry of Agriculture, the local party and economic authorities, party organizations, and the managers and specialists of the enterprises. Here are several specific examples.

At Kolkhoz imeni Chapayev in Prenayskiy Rayon, they feed the cows "by eye," without any rations and with no accounting for their productivity. The fodder is not prepared at all before feeding and the straw is not even shredded. And it is no accident that the daily milk yields declined at the kolkhoz. At Daukshyagiris Horticultural Sovkhoz in the same rayon, some of the heifers and even young bulls were still being kept in the fields at the beginning of November. At Gintaras Kolkhoz in Panevezhskiy Rayon, 14 calves were lost and 40 tons of grain fodder were spoiled because premises were not prepared for winter. Feed mixing shops have not yet been put into operation at some of the enterprises.

This situation is intolerable. Each instance of mismanagement and neglect must be evaluated fundamentally and strictly. The party raykoms and party organizations must resolutely increase their demands on enterprise managers and specialists and require that they take personal responsibility for the situation at each farm.

It is important, of course, to make efficient and economical use of fodder, especially concentrates. But this must be done sensibly, without going to extremes or allowing this to be reflected in the productivity of livestock. It is absolutely inadmissible, under the pretense of saving concentrates, for them to be completely removed from the rations of even highly productive cows that have just calved. As strange as it may be, such cases are also observed. One must put the utilization of each feed preparation shop under the control of rayon authorities and achieve an improvement of the quality of coarse fodder at each farm.

Despite our warnings, the number of cattle and pigs continues to decline. As of 1 November, more than half of the rayons had reduced their numbers relative to last year. In Akmyanskiy Rayon, the number of cattle has already been reduced by 4 percent, that of cows by 2 percent, and pigs by 8 percent. There has been a significant reduction in the number of cattle and pigs at the enterprises of Pakruoyskiy, Anikshchyayskiy and Kayshyadorskiy rayons. Measures must be taken immediately to put an end to this pernicious phenomenon and to correct the situation.

All of our political and organizational work among stock breeders must be directed toward the organized realization of the wintering of livestock and an increase in the production of livestock products. These tasks must be examined carefully and discussed in each party and Komsomol organization and each livestock collective. Each farm must provide for measures precisely determining who bears personal responsibility for each area of work and it is also necessary to establish strict daily control of the implementation of the specified measures. And, of course, it is necessary to organize keen

socialist competition, whose motto must be the receipt of the maximum quantity of high-quality output with minimum fodder and other expenditures.

We have possibilities for increasing the production of meat, milk and other livestock products in the winter period. It is our duty and a matter of our honor to achieve this.

A historic event in the life of our Leninist party and Soviet people is approaching--the 27th CPSU Congress. It is the highest patriotic duty of each communist and each Soviet individual to celebrate it in a worthy manner. It is the task of the party committees and primary party organizations to direct the enthusiasm and creative energy of the working people so that each labor collective can successfully complete this year and make a good start in the new year, the first year of the 12th Five-Year Plan.

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CSO: 1800/121



PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MOLDAVIAN SECOND SECRETARY ON PERSONNEL REFORMS

Kishinev KOMMUNIST MOLDAVII in Russian No 10, Oct 85 pp 37-48

[Article by V. Smirnov, second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee: "To Discuss Exactingly, Solve Constructively, and Work on the Offensive"]

[Excerpts] At a meeting held in September in Tselinograd, comrade M. S. Gorbachev proposed specific tasks for building up efforts in the fulfillment of the Food Program. The current year has shown once again that practical and positive improvements can be achieved through the skillful organization of work for the introduction of advanced technologies and for the efficient utilization of economic and material resources in the agriculture of the Moldavian SSR. At the same time, such rayons as Bessarabskiy, Glodyanskiy, Kaushanskiy, Kotovski, Lazovski and Novoanenskiy are heavily indebted to the government for the sale of grain, vegetables, fruits, sugar beets, milk, meat and other produce. It is necessary to acutely bring the problem to the attention of those who are specifically guilty of the chronic lag of the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and to fundamentally assess their work. A special discussion should be conducted about restructuring the work of the party's rural raykoms for the purpose of strengthening constant monitoring for the introduction to agricultural production of intensive production processes, the collective contract, zonal systems of farming, and the achievements of science and of advanced work experience. Local party committees and organizations should examine urgent tasks for the modernization and reconstruction of enterprises of the food, meat and milk industry, and of the storage bases and the processing of vegetables, as an important mission of the CPSU Central Committee.

The problem of the forming of a plan for 1986 and for the present five-year plan deserves serious attention. The crux of this problem is known to communists. There have been instances when a department of associations or of enterprises

and individual ministries proposed a reduction of production volumes instead of a growth. This is not the government's approach. It is necessary to see to it that a qualitative preparation of drafts of plans for 1986 and for the 12th Five-Year Plan is ensured in labor collectives and in the ministries and departments of the republic in compliance with the demands set forth by the CPSU Central Committee.

The party is orienting Soviet people towards an acceleration of the socio-economic development of our society. And this proposes faster tempos of the scientific and technical progress of the country's national economy, and an active struggle for strengthening discipline and order, for economy and thrift, and for a persistent improvement of the economic system and of the style and methods of management.

The tasks being proposed concern every communist. They find their application in both plant and kolkhos party organizations, in a scientific institute, and in a collective of a ministry or department. The point is to give a real battle in all directions to sluggishness and the routine, indifference and passivity, lack of discipline and irresponsibility, white-washing and wastefulness. The point is to establish in every way possible an innovative approach to the affair and to effectively introduce intensive methods of management.

The fact, for example, that the work of 20 party group organizers, 7 secretaries of shop and 2 primary party organizations has been recognized as unsatisfactory speaks about the adherence to principles that has grown in the evaluation of party work. Party meetings of some primary organizations of Kishinev, and of Oknitskiy, Kagulskiy, Kantemirskiy and other rayons have passed such decrees. It is possible that such an evaluation will still be given many times. And this is one of the distinctive features of the present report and election campaign. On the one hand, communists evaluate the work of their party leaders scrupulously and without any allowance, but on the other hand, they are plainly noting the shortcomings in the work of election party organs and of their apparatuses. But it is impossible to agree with the fact that individual party committees have found it possible to once again recommend for election communists who have not justified confidence, as has taken place in Sovetskiy, Kutuzovskiy and Lazovskiy rayons. The party's gorkoms and raykoms should thoroughly consider each such instance, make conclusions from it, and render aid to lower party links.

Of course, each party organization has its specific character, but today the principal question for all of us is the following: how is the restructuring of the forms and methods of party leadership of the economic and social sphere and of the political work in labor collectives going on, in compliance with the directives of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee? Practice confirms that the course of the report and election campaign and its ideological and organizational level depend to a decisive degree on the quality of the leadership of this process on the part of higher party organs. Let us take, for example, the participation of representatives of party rayon and city committees in report and election meetings. Their role in this is far from attendant. It is important to ensure the broad participation of members of election party organs as representatives of party committees in the preparation of meetings and conferences, not being limited only with the regular apparatus workers. Their enlistment in the preparation of reports and of drafts of decrees which should comprehensively reflect the work of the party committees, party buros and secretaries should be the rule. The committee way of doing business helps to analyze more thoroughly the state of affairs, to pose urgent questions fearlessly and based on principle, and to determine in the most sound manner the ways and methods of solving impending tasks.

It is clear that representatives who have been at meetings and conferences should report to a higher party organ about their observations and conclusions. If necessary, party committees can adopt appropriate decisions for individual reports. Full and objective information about reports and elections is an important aspect of managing the entire campaign. Serious omissions are possible where these requirements are not followed. Here is one of the examples. The meeting in the party group of the field tractor brigade of Shamaliyskiy Sovkhoz of Kantemirskiy Rayon was not fully prepared. Its beginning was delayed by one hour and twenty minutes. And for what reason? Due to the absence of party group organizer V. A. Zhantyk! The discussion about what had been done during the period under review had to be conducted without him. It was literally decided before the gathering that instead of the party group organizer, communist I. S. Stikhar would give the report. There is no sense in talking about the quality of such an improvised report. Thus, the communists could not remember in their "speeches" how many meetings in the party group were conducted during the period under review. The assessment of the work of the party group as "satisfactory" was the height of unscrupulousness. In addition, the fact that the second secretary of the party's raykom, S. A. Braykova, was present at this meeting is

astonishing. What an example of double-dyed formalism! Judging by everything, the party raykom is managing the entire report and election campaign just as "skillfully". True, this instance was discussed in the raykom buro, and the secretary of the party buro of the sovkhoz was punished. But what about S. A. Braykova, the secretary of the raykom? She apparently has nothing to do with it!

In other cases, certain party workers do not consider it necessary to participate in the meetings of those party organizations where intra-party life is neglected and things are going along unfavorably. For example, not long ago in Chernenkovskiy Rayon before the main meeting of the year, the secretaries of the primary party organizations of the intra-farm association for construction were expelled from the party--N. G. Malay for the misappropriation of physical assets of the Kotyuzhan farmers' cooperative store and A. V. Khyнку for hooliganism. But, already knowing about this, neither First Secretary M. M. Krushelinskiy or other secretaries of the party raykom came to the report and election meeting.

Something similar becomes possible when the understanding of party committees and of their executives of not only duty, but of elementary official responsibilities, is belittled for years on end when not any kind of serious, critical reprimand to buro members and secretaries is heard at meetings, plenums and conferences; but, on the other hand, there is any amount of eulogies and glorifications to leaders. Sometimes they try to put this into the mouth of a working man who feels awkward in such cases. In similar situations, interested executives labor thoroughly over the editing of speeches. And is it not from them that rank and file communists sometimes take an example? Does it strengthen the authority of a party leader? There are instances when workers of a raykom or gorkom test beforehand all those who are making speeches for full confidence in the "success of the business", and become acquainted with all the prepared speeches and go calmly to a conference. This is an unhealthy calm. In party traditions, the meeting and conference is a principled, keen and objective evaluation; it is a truthful speech, a submission for general unbiased judgement of what is the most important thing and what is the chief thing. But any excessive organization leads to a spectacle, showing-off, and devaluation of the very essence of a meeting and conference. It is necessary that party committees do not give occasion for it by themselves and warn primary party organizations against relapses of showiness, glorification and immodesty. It is impossible to close one's eyes to the fact that an atmosphere of liberalism towards cadres



engenders an attitude of a lack of discipline, wilfullness and irresponsibility in people who are immature and casual in party work, and that leads to crimes.

The question about the moral aspect of executives must be raised with all adherence to principles and with keenness at meetings and conferences. It is a large political problem, a problem of the firm bond between the party and the masses and of its authority among the people. Arrogance and immodesty, the use of an official position for mercenary purposes, white-washing, bribery and other abuses which lead to the demoralization and degeneration of cadres should be fought even more persistently.

The CPSU Central Committee is definitely condemning similar phenomena. The people fully approve of the party's principled approach. The regeneration of the cadres there where it is necessary and in the future should be conducted steadfastly. The report and election campaign has been called upon to help to be liberated from everything that earlier kept one from working actively. Much can be changed for the better if each party organization will acquire knowledge of its strong and weak aspects and of its potentialities. But this is practical only in that case when all the business-like and moral and political qualities of each person who is in it are well-known. And it is impossible to reduce everything there to biographical particulars since it is still occurring. A "testimonial" of political maturity should be much more interesting. Here is a tested method--the reports of members of the party and of candidate members of the CPSU, and also the periodical renewal, discussion and affirmation of testimonials at meetings in primary party organizations. This form of developing intra-party democracy, of strengthening party discipline, and of increasing the vanguard role of communists is now being addressed more and more frequently. As of 1 October of the current year, 13,880 testimonials have been publicly discussed and affirmed in party meetings, and 10,516 in buros of party gorkoms and raykoms (in all there are 16,564 persons in their nomenclature).

A preliminary analysis makes it possible to conclude that a creative exchange of opinions and a thorough review of strong and weak aspects, and in particular of a leader, fosters an increase of the authority of testimonials and the objective reflection in them of the political, business-like and moral qualities of a person, and the main thing is that it tightens up cadres and helps them to be rid of shortcomings in the style and conduct of work.

In this connection, instances of servility to superiors, which is still encountered during a discussion of testimonials, are especially intolerable. The other day in the Moldavian CP Central Committee, testimonials were given to the directors of the Skynteya and Orak sovkhoz plants of Leovskiy Rayon, V. F. Roshku and A. V. Bogutsu, who have severe reprimands recorded in their registration card (uchetnaya kartochka), and in a testimonial affirmed in the buro of the party raykom, and there is not a word about this. Incidentally, I will note that last year they both were elected to the membership of the party buro, and this year as deputies of rural Soviets of People's Deputies, and they probably think that they will be elected this time. In conducting this work, the demand of the CPSU Rules for the purity and honesty of the cast of mind of a party member should remain the only criterion.

In a number of party organizations, for example in the Bendery City, Kagulskiy Rayon and other [organizations], they are trying to introduce reports (otchet) to the system, to make them more purposeful, and to link them more tightly with specific tasks confronting labor collectives. The party is not casually directing its attention to the large organizational and indoctrinational role of voting. The CPSU Central Committee demands of us that errors and miscalculations, and whoever would allow them, are not painted over, but subjected to a severe and impartial evaluation. Suppressors of criticism have been severely punished. It is appropriate here to compare such data: during the last 5 years, 4,120 persons have been expelled from the CPSU by the republic's party organizations, but during this same period only 3 persons have been expelled for the suppression of criticism. Of course, the point is not about opening up a campaign in regard to this. However, is this not evidence that the suppression of criticism and persecution for it here and there is still not considered a great evil?

We must be more concerned about the effect of criticism and the nature of its results. A sensible proposal expressed by communists should not be by-passed or forgotten. Party organizations should be directed in advance to serious work in implementing critical observations. In the course of the present records (otchet) and elections, in some rayon party organizations communists' statements are being reacted to slowly and they are not informed in time about measures adopted. In Brichanskiy, Kalarashkiy, Nisporenskiy and Fruzenskiy rayons, less than half of the critical observations and proposals expressed were constructive. In the Chimishliyskiy Rayon party organization, 455 resolutions have been implemented, but only 68 have been reported to the movers, which is 14 percent, 24.6 percent in Chernenkovskiy, 36.5 percent

in Bessarabskiy, 59.5 percent in Grigoriopolskiy, and 61.3 percent in Dubossarskiy. It is by no means impossible to turn this work into a formal procedure, as it was done, for example, in the Sorokskiy party raykom. The measures being approved in the buro of this raykom for the fulfillment of critical observations expressed by communists at the last rayon party conference and at plenums of the party committee in the period under review have been reduced to one thing: "to bring to the notice...", "to strengthen...", "to raise...", etc. And then, as a rule, general discussions followed. The measures therefore are designated so that they should be specific and a well-thought-out plan of action. In this connection, it is worth reminding party committees that it is compulsory to impart in report papers how the observations expressed during previous reports and elections were taken into account at work and what has been done in practice to carry them out.

In principle, it is important to also emphasize that the platform at meetings and conferences must be granted more openly to workers and kolkhozniks. We can thus more fully elicit the opinion of rank and file members of the party and of a local party aktiv. It should not be feared that "those persons eternally discontented about something" can be found among those who speak. In fact, that is where more people are genuinely interested in improving all of our work, in putting production and everyday existence in order, and in strengthening discipline. This is discussed in the new party document "On the Course of Fulfilling the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee 'On Measures for Overcoming Drunkenness and Alcoholism'", which was published in the press on 19 September 1985. Honest people, and the majority in any collective always suppress them, are profoundly enduring blunders in the work of party, soviet and trade union organs. The person who is displeased with criticism always finds an explanation for his discontent in regard to one or another critical statement, and in the process expressing something like: "it is not appropriate", "it is not objective", "it does not promote a strengthening of authority", and something similar to that. And one has only to say yes to such a discontented, commanding person as he proceeds from words into action: he begins to "adhere" to the person who is doing the criticizing, and then to pursue him. Something similar has occurred with communist V. G. Tomak, who has not reconciled himself with instances of abuses and violations of production and social discipline on the part of individual executives of the MSSR Gosgortekhnadzor [State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices and Industry and for Mine Supervision]. At the same time, he has offended the committee's Deputy

Chairman N. M. Yamshchikov, who has protected violators, lost a sense of modesty, and engaged in the reselling of cars. When V. G. Tomak reported this to the Moldavian CP Central Committee, they began in this committee to search for shortcomings in the work of the author of the letter instead of eliminating the violations, enlisting for this purpose those same violators. The fact that in this case the party buro of the republic's Gosgortekhnadzor apparatus turned up on the side of a suppressor of criticism is especially intolerable. And where draughts are feared, fresh air is also usually feared. The notorious zeal "about regimental honor" has not made it possible to recall gross violations of party and state discipline, and padding of 893,000 rubles worth of unfulfilled operations, which have been hidden from the stocktaking of 420 tons of metal, 650 tons of steel pipes, 1,500 tons of cement, and from other materials, at report and election party meetings in subdivisions of the Yugvodstroy Trust of the MSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. Demands here for metal for 1985 have been overestimated by 1,458 tons. Communists of the No 5 Bendery Building and Installation Trust of Minselstroy [Ministry of Rural Construction], Pogranichnik Sovkhoz of Ungenskiy Rayon, Kolkhoz imeni Shevchenko of Chernenkovskiy Rayon and others "have not found the courage" at report and election meetings to talk about cases of the deception of the government, of white-washing, and of abuses of an official position in their collectives. And where else but at report and election meetings and conferences is it necessary to talk about these most gross violations, and rather about those who are guilty of them and to talk at the top of one's voice. Publicity is an effective method of fighting any shortcomings. The practical work of party organizations and the purposefulness of their actions has enormous importance in the creation and maintenance of a constantly high ideological and organizational tone, a healthy climate, and a business-like creative environment in labor collectives. They have now been called upon to become organizers for the carrying out of the rights granted to labor collectives to participate in the discussion and solution of all the basic problems concerning production, labor, culture and everyday existence, and of all government and public affairs. All this means that party organizations and communists must now approach themselves, their work and all matters with an increased measure of exactingness.

All the problems of the style of work of party committees should be examined from a critical point of view. Let communists directly express their opinion about the extent to which the style of work corresponds to the demands of today, as bureaucratic methods of leadership and passions for various



meetings and conferences are overcome, as the committee way of doing business and personal responsibility in work are established, and as the monitoring and organization of the fulfillment of decisions being taken is improved.

The requirement of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee about intensifying the demand from each communist for the observation of the Party Rules, party discipline and our moral standards should resound with full force at conferences. Special keenness should be given to the struggle with drunkenness and alcoholism, and first of all among communists. During the course of the last 5 years, those expelled for ethical and moral degeneration, drunkenness and hooliganism have constituted 21.1 percent of the total number of those being expelled, and 39.3 percent in the party organization of the city of Tiraspol, and 29.7 percent in the Bendery [party organization].

This is the question being asked: are party committees analyzing what stands behind these figures? Apparently, in some places this evil is considered unavoidable, and people are not being cured in time.

Of course, it is possible to achieve the needed change in things only on the condition that competent and responsible workers full of initiative are in the leadership. The republic possesses an enormous cadre potential, and at the same time there are still many people in supervisory posts who are not coping with the assigned business, are not critical, and assess the state of affairs by old yardsticks. In some organizations, the forming of a reserve of cadres has been transformed into a game with lists. It is important right now to carefully investigate which departments should be strengthened and by whom, to address the reserve of cadres who have in fact proven their ability to solve tasks competently and responsibly, and to more boldly use young forces who have been tested in specific work for this. Women should be advanced more actively into any and the most difficult areas of supervisory work. At the same time, those workers who for years have "sat" on their posts, not having perceived the crux, creative nature and modern meaning of their responsibilities, must definitely be replaced.

The work with cadres is a thoughtful and objective process which does not tolerate haste and temporary decisions. In fact, it is no secret that where cadres are changed often, as a rule things go badly. And where things go badly, one must search for the reason in the failure of the workers, and most of all of the leaders. It is not enough to notice the miscalculations and to see the error of one or another

worker. It is important that they will not be repeated by him or by others. And it is here that gorkoms and raykoms have been called upon to watch attentively if everything is being done for indoctrination and for increasing the responsibility for an assigned department, and if a given communist is exacting enough on himself. It is impossible to allow that communists who have penalties be elected to the membership of a party aktiv. This practice is being continued in a number of party gorkoms and raykoms. In the course of the present report and election campaign, 96 communists who have penalties, including 21 party group organizers, 26 secretaries of shop and 4 secretaries of primary party organizations, have already been elected to the membership of election organs. The Slobodzeyskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, Rezinskiy and other party raykoms have tolerated this. For example, S. G. Uriku, who has a reprimand for write-ups, has been elected party group organizer of the tractor brigade of the Salachenskiy Sovkhoz of Rezinskiy Rayon; V. B. Berdesh, who has received a severe reprimand recorded in his registration card (uchetnaya kartochnka) for the loss of his party membership card, has been elected secretary of the shop party organization of the tractor brigade of Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov of Teleneshtskiy Rayon; and others.

Party work is many-sided and, I think, just as inexhaustible as life itself. It is difficult to predetermine in advance all its possible demands. But one thing is indisputable-- people must be oriented towards life, and towards its needs and production and social problems.

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CSO: 1800/122

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKSSR PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES LVOV OBLAST SCHOOL REFORMS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Oct 85 p 3

[Article: "At the Ukrainian Council of Ministers: Guaranteeing the Implementation of School Reforms"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers discussed the work of the local Lvov Oblast executive committees of the councils of people's deputies in implementing the "Basic Trends in the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools." The adopted decree noted that the organizational work on these questions developed in the oblast provides for the fulfillment of the fundamental public educational development indicators. The activities of the pedagogical collectives of schools and professional and technical institutions are aimed at improving the quality of training and educating of young students, at paying attention to improving the staffs of the teaching and engineering-pedagogical cadres, and improving the physical and technical base of educational and training institutions.

At the same time, the work being carried out by oblast executive committees and rayon and city executive committees in the oblast to implement the "Basic Trends in the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools" does not fully respond to the tasks established by party and state decrees on schools and is a consequence of the slow reorganization of the activities of the executive committees of the local councils in light of the requirements for reform. They still fail to study and deeply analyze the tendencies in the development of public education that negatively effect the resolution of a number of tasks to reform general education and vocational schools. Lagging is tolerated in the development of preschool education, especially in rural areas. In several regions tasks outlined for 1986 to include the education of six-year-olds have not been supported by the creation of a corresponding physical base. Proper attention is not being paid to the organization of training and educational "school-kindergarten" institutions. There are deficiencies in allocating basic enterprises for schools. The system of educational work with the participants from general education and vocational schools is developing slowly.

The executive committees of the local councils of people's deputies are insufficiently involved in assigning the graduates of professional and technical education institutions to industry. The necessary attention is not

being paid everywhere to determining long-term labor requirements. Appropriate measures are not being taken to provide the necessary conditions for students residing at school boarding homes, as well as to improve living conditions for the teaching and engineering-pedagogical cadres.

The UkSSR Council of Ministers has ordered the Lvov Oblast executive committee to determine in the shortest possible time concrete ways to eliminate the deficiencies outlined and to radically improve its organization to fulfill the decisions of the party and government on school matters, taking into account the tasks outlined in the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Party Management of Work To Carry Out Reforms at General Education and Vocational Schools in the Gorkiy Oblast."

The UkSSR Ministry of Education and the UkSSR State Committee on Professional and Technical Education have been ordered to render practical assistance to organs of public education and to the pedagogical collectives of the Lvov Oblast in implementing the "Basic Trends in the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools."

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CSO: 1800/91



## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### 'GIVING WORKER HIS DUE' URGED AT GEORGIAN PARTY AKTIV

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word speech given at the recent party-economic aktiv on private ownerism and ideology by Nikoloz Nizharadze, a worker on highland Mestia Rayon's Ushguli Sovkhoz. As a representative of the Svan community [an ethnic group distinct from Georgians proper], Nizharadze is flattered at the invitation to address so august a body on the subject of private ownerism--a "fancy word for what we have always called simply greed."

The cure for greed, as Nizharadze sees it, is just to "give the worker his due for what he has created." Until a couple of years ago, the Ushguli district was a "hotbed of private ownerism." Svans used to descend to Mingrelia and Imereti [districts in West Georgia] to sell their famed sulguni cheese, or simply sell their produce to speculators who came up. The reason for this behavior was that they were earning "mere kopecks" working on the sovkhoz, and "who can blame a hungry man if he steals?" The sovkhoz used to be a loser as well.

That all changed with the "family contract" was introduced 2 years ago. Now meat deliveries are up 53 percent and dairy products 43 percent. Livestock herds are growing, and production costs are down. The sovkhoz made a profit of 20,000 rubles last year. Average family income has doubled to 2,550 a year, and some families are earning 5,000 to 10,000. Teachers and doctors have got involved in the program. More young people are staying put, and new families are setting up households.

Despite all the help and consideration Svaneti has received from the party and government, Nizharadze reports that Svans are unhappy about a number of things: Some 100 school children have been without a school now these past 2 years, since the old one burned down, and the bureaucrats have yet to draft a project for a new one. Television cannot be received about half the time. As for getting telephone service, local inhabitants have tried everything, to no avail, and are just about ready to "light a candle and carry offerings to the Communications Ministry" if that will help. A new shopping center has been built but lacks adequate supplies. The Culture Ministry has provided practically no entertainment in Svaneti for a long time. Certain provisions of the family contract are not being complied with--in particular, those calling for building materials, roads to hayfields, and enough trucks, tractors, and mixed feeds.

Nizharadze makes a few statements about the highlands being "purer" than the lowlands--"we have no narcotics addicts," for example; it is only the "city folks" (and Svans who have spent too much time there) that account for bad people up there; "you bigwigs should be more careful who you allow to come up"; and the like.

#### GEORGIAN LOCAL INDUSTRY MINISTER FIRED FOR WIFE'S MISCONDUCT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 31 August 1985 carries on page 3, M. Gordadze's 1,800-word article about the circumstances leading to the firing of Local Industry Minister Tengiz Pavlovich Geleishvili for serious "violations of party ethics" and abuse of official position and, in particular, for allowing and helping his wife Dali to wangle trips abroad on the basis of suspect recommendations and character references from enterprises and organizations falsely listing her as an employee.

Geleishvili himself was appointed minister in December 1984 despite objections raised during his character rating session as to his personal fitness and leadership qualities, and it is suggested that certain "protectors" championed his cause.

Dali Geleishvili graduated from college years ago as a "language specialist" but has never actually held a job in all that time, although she has filled out questionnaires listing, at one time or another, stints as a teacher, warehouse employee, and even "trash collection agent." This latter ploy served to gain her the necessary credentials for a trip to Yugoslavia in 1982.

Once her husband was appointed minister and thus acquired the necessary pull, Dali's ambitions reached a crescendo--two trips abroad in 1985. Most recently she went to Czechoslovakia "on a visa, at the invitation of citizens of that country," in the company of a woman friend whose own husband had been appointed director of a large enterprise by Tengiz himself. Equally suspicious, Dali spent a month's hard currency in just 10 days and returned home. Earlier in the year, Dali Geleishvili gained authorization to travel to Finland and thanks to the offices of the editor of TBILISI [the capital city's afternoon newspaper], where she was also falsely listed as an employee.

There are a number of other unsavory aspects to the career of Tengiz and Dali Geleishvili. Although they have been married for over 20 years and have stayed together, in 1969 they obtained a divorce certificate from the First of May Rayon ZACS. The motive was for Tengiz to obtain a three-room apartment for him and the children, leaving Dali with their original one-room place, which the family then simply continued to use as a spare apartment. They have had other occasions as well to show their marriage or divorce certificate for particular purposes.

This whole years-long caper points up the need to scrutinize carefully all persons in a position of trust or leadership--up to and including, for example, a Central Committee secretary--and not only them, but members of their

families as well. As was emphasized at the recent ideology (private-owner-ism) aktiv, while it is true that persons of great responsibility are sometimes granted special benefits because of their heavy duties and long hours of hard work, such privileges by no means extend automatically to family members and friends. It is especially essential to watch for any hint of protectionism, abuse of office, nepotism, and the like. And this is particularly true in the case of deciding who is deemed worthy of travelling abroad as a member of a tourist group, on business, for scientific and cultural purposes, taking part in athletic competitions, or whatever. All candidates for such trips must be scrutinized in an open manner and their character thoroughly assessed.

A similar article appeared in ZARYA VOSTOKA on the same date, page 4, giving a few details not found in this one--for example, the fact that Dali graduated from the Chavchavadze Foreign Language Institute with a major in French.

The brief account of the case in the weekly Georgian CP Central Committee Buro meeting reported that appeared on Thursday, 29 August, also announced that TBILISI Editor Ioseliani had been dismissed from his post.

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CSO: 1830/228

## PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

### NIYAZOV ADDRESSES ASHKHABAD OBKOM CONFERENCE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 28 December 1985 carries on page 1 a 100-word TURKMENINFORM report on the Ashkhabad oblast reporting-election party conference. The summary report was given by the Ashkhabad Obkom first secretary, Yu.K. Mogilyevets. Turkmen CP Central Committee First Secretary S.A. Niyazaov addressed the conference.

### TuSSR: KRASNOVODSK PERSONNEL CHANGE ANNOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 31 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word TURKMENINFORM report on a session of the Krasnovodsk Soviet of People's Deputies.

The session examined an organizational issue. B. Tagandurdyev was relieved of his duties as the chairman of the oblast ispolkom in connection with his transfer to other work. T. Babadzhanov, former Krasnovodsk Obkom secretary, was elected chairman of the oblast ispolkom.

### KaSSR: UST-KAMENOGORSK OBLAST SOVIET MEETS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 25 December 1985 carries on page 3 a 100-word KazTAG report on a session of the Ust-Kamenogorsk Oblast Soviet, which approved the 1986 plan for economic and social development and the budget.

The session examined an organizational issue. K.B. Boztayev was elected chairman of the oblast ispolkom. Boztayev is the former obkom second secretary.

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CSO: 1830/242



## MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

### LITHUANIA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH LANGUAGE PAPER

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 Oct 85 p 1

[Elta article: "A Loyal Helper of the Party"]

[Text] The newspaper CHERVONY SHTANDAR, the organ of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, occupies a worthy place in the republic's system of mass information media. Founded on 1 July 1953, the newspaper has won the wide recognition of readers and has become a loyal helper of the republic's party organization in the struggle for the realization of the decisions of congresses of the CPSU and the Lithuanian CP and of the party's other most important documents, and in the propaganda of the Soviet way of life and in the dissemination of the labor experience of progressive collectives.

The jubilee 10,000th issue of the newspaper CHERVONY SHTANDAR has come out. A festive meeting, which was held on 30 October in the Vilnius Palace of Workers of the Arts, was dedicated to this event.

The following persons came to the meeting: P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; R. Songayla, chairman of the LSSR Council of Ministers; A. Chesnavichus, deputy chairman of the LSSR Council of Ministers; M. Sadovskiy, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee; V. Rydiger, chairman of the Main Board of the Publishing House of the PZPR Central Committee, and his deputy, Ya. Vrubleski; V. Klyachinski, counselor of the PPR Embassy in the USSR; S. Stefanski, editor-in-chief of PSHIAZN, the organ of the Main Board of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship; the republic's party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol executives; representatives of the creative intelligentsia; journalists; and a reader aktiv.

Yu. Kuolyalis, the chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, opened the meeting.

P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, handed the group of workers of the editorial board and of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Publishing House documents about the awarding of honorary titles and the Honorary Official Documents of the LiSSR Supreme Soviet. He heartily congratulated the recipients of the awards and all editorial board workers and readers on the appearance of the 10,000th issue of the newspaper.

S. Yakutis, the editor of the newspaper CHERVONY SHTANDAR, told about the work and plans of the editorial collective of the newspaper, and about editorial board relations with numerous readers.

"The 10,000th issue of the newspaper CHERVONY SHTANDAR," he said, "has come out during the week before the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. How can one not recall here the recent appearance of comrade Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on French television. Speaking about the Soviet Union, which unites more than 100 peoples and nationalities, Mikhail Sergeyevich has emphasized that the establishment of the principle of the equality of all peoples in all spheres of the life of society was one of the chief gains of the revolution.

"If it would be necessary to illustrate this situation with concrete facts, it is sufficient to point to the achievements of Soviet Lithuania in the family of fraternal peoples. And, in the capacity of a personal example, to talk about how citizens of Polish nationality live and work in our republic. Even if one limits oneself in this case only to the dry calculation of figures and facts about educational institutions with Polish language instruction, about Polish printed publications and Polish amateur ensembles and theatres, and about the active participation of Poles in all spheres and on all levels of production socio-political and cultural life, all the same a colorful and convincing story about what the party's Leninist nationality policy in action is would be produced. And, of course, it would not be complete without mentioning the newspaper CHERVONY SHTANDAR, the 10,000 issues of which are a weighty contribution to the implementation of this policy.

"Turning the pages of the newspaper file, we unwittingly made a comparison: the first issue had a circulation of barely 8,000 copies, and the geography of distribution was several rayons of the Vilnius area. The ten-thousandth issue has a circulation of almost 50,000 copies, and the geography of distribution is the entire Soviet Union from the Baltics to the Pacific Ocean, and also the Polish People's Republic.

"Devoting much attention to the mobilization of readers for the fulfillment of the new tasks presented by the party, this year the newspaper conducted a conversation with the reader through the prism of two important dates: the historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and also the 45th anniversary of the restoration of the Soviet regime in Lithuania and of the entrance of the Lithuanian SSR into the family of the fraternal Soviet republics. We have utilized the preparation for these dates and their celebration in order to deepen the ideological and educational work with the readers in the sort of leading trend of the newspaper which the propaganda of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and of proletarian and socialist internationalism, and of the Leninist friendship of peoples became for us from the very first issue.

"Today," said the speaker, "we have arrived here by no means in a complacent, jubilee mood, but completely and realistically imagining that in the very nearest future much, much more will have to be done than was done previously. We have planned specific measures for the realization of the demands being presented to the organs of the press in this very crucial stage of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, when the party began the great and direct council with the people on the most important problems of the economy and policy, and has submitted for its discussion its most important program documents. During the pre-congress days and during the year of the 27th Party Congress, the conversation with the reader will be conducted with special candor, straightforwardness and exactitude, and about the most urgent and stirring problems. This will first and foremost be a conversation about the leading role of the party, and about the role and personal example of communists in the collective--about the example which helps one to get on a correct road and to become an active participant of the life of the collective and of the republic and country."

Comrade S. Yakutis has thanked the Lithuanian CP Central Committee for its exacting and benevolent attention, and for its concern and support which the collective of the editorial board experiences constantly, and he has assured that the newspaper's journalists will do everything to carry out those tasks which the party is placing before the mass information media.

Having wished success in further work, the following congratulated the collective of the editorial board: A. Laurinchyukas, chairman of the Board of the LSSR Union of Journalists and editor of the newspaper TIYESA; K. Yuralovich, first secretary of the party's Shvenchenskiy Raykom; V. Rydiger, chairman of

the Main Board of the Publishing House of the Polish United Workers Party; L. Olenkovich, secretary of the party organization of the Yashyunay Sovkhoz of Shalchininskiy Rayon; V. Klyachinski, counselor of the PPR Embassy in the USSR; and M. Chobot, deputy director of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine.

Welcoming telegrams were read.

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CSO: 1800/78



## HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

### GEORGIAN RURAL SCHOOL CHERISHES MEMORY OF STALIN'S FIRST SON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 August 1985 carries on page 4 an unsigned 100-word brief about highland Ambrolauri Rayon's Chrebalo Secondary School, which has turned out numerous distinguished figures of the Revolution, World War II, and the sciences in its 70-year history. Especially cherished is the memory of one-time pupil Iakob Iosifovich Dzhugashvili [Stalin's son by his first wife], who laid down his life for his country in the war. Dzhugashvili was in the care of his grandfather Simon Svanidze in the years when he attended the Chrebalo school. No mention is made of Stalin.

### NEW ECONOMIC THINKING REQUIRES 'CORRECT TERMINOLOGY'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 September 1985 carries on page 3 Academician Paata Gugushvili's 2,300-word article, the first of two parts, concerning the need for correct scientific terminology applied to political economy and based in Marxist-Leninist theory. The difference between ordinary, everyday, general, and literary lexicon, on the one hand, and scientific terminology, on the other, is that the latter requires "one term for each concept." Descartes declared that defining words would eliminate half the world's troubles. The Marxian classics call for "driving synonyms out of scientific literature." Marx and Engels went so far as to predict that "a future socialist society will control even the literary language." The need for this kind of exactitude applies to the social sciences as well as the physical-mathematical sciences. Bourgeois philosophy, political-economic theory, and sociology, for example, suffer from a surplus of synonyms and distorted interpretations owing to the existence of conflicting schools and outlooks, each with its own terminology and definitions.

The Soviet Union's State Terminology Service is responsible for maintaining order in Russian scientific terminology, rooting out polysemy, providing exact definitions, and the like.

"In countries where Marxist-Leninist ideology holds sway, the theoretical literature reflecting the Russian Soviet [model] is most fully developed, as is also the terminology of socialist society's philosophical sciences, to which the others refer." It is only logical, therefore, that Georgian scientific terminology should also be made to match the Russian. The venerable 11th-century philosopher Eprem Mtsire himself, when translating Greek

philosophical and scientific works, did not hesitate to borrow a Greek term outright whenever his native Georgian lacked an exact equivalent.

The author then focuses at length on the need to "transform economic thinking," to "assimilate new ideas," and to "work out a new, modern Marxist-Leninist concept of economic thinking," endeavors which go hand in hand with shaping a new type of worker who is capable of the world's highest productivity--all within the framework of developed socialist society and in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles. These aims, again, require an exact and reliable terminology, many of whose elements will, of course, be international in form and content.

In a brief aside, Academician Gugushvili laments that the Scientific Communism curricular of too many VUZ's include obsolete tenets which are incompatible with the party's new ideas.

Part 2 of Academician Gugushvili's article appears on 18 September 1985, page 3, 4,000 words. He devotes this segment mainly to an examination of a number of commonly used terms in Georgian which, he argues, do not properly reflect the correct concept as defined by the original Russian they are supposed to be based on. These include incorrect Georgian equivalents of such words and expressions as 'public opinion'; the cognate terms 'account' [schet], 'settlement' [raschet], and 'report' [otchet]; 'production and reproduction' [proizvodstvo i vosproizvodstvo]; 'economy' [ekonomiya]; and 'value' [tsennost'] as contrasted with 'cost' [stoimost']. Discussion of the confused usage of the latter two terms in Georgian then leads to a brief disquisition on the philosophical and spiritual meaning of both.

The author concludes by stating that getting rid of incorrect and obsolete terms is a difficult but essential task.

#### 'DISTORTION' OF EARLY GEORGIAN STATESMEN'S ROLE CONDEMNED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 September 1985 carries on pages 2-3 Leo Gorgiladze's 3,000-word discourse on "various theoretical aspects of our day," which include: Emphasis on the fact that socialism is a long and vital stage on the path to communism, and its importance must not be underestimated; under conditions of scientific-technical progress socialism must now accomplish as much, and in at least as short a time, as it did when accomplishing the national industrialization that laid the groundwork for victory in 1945; the vital role of the "human factor"; the danger of oversimplifying the dialectical relation between productive forces and production relations (the economic slowdown in the late 1970's and early 1980's was due to failure to take account of the need to change "certain outmoded aspects" of production relations); some people's tendency to oppose "people's self-rule" to state rule and to identify realization of the former with the establishment of full communism; the need to take account of socialist society's class structure; the fact that "the nationality question" has been "resolved" but "national relations" still must be dealt with (neither national egotism nor national nihilism must be permitted); the warning that in the nuclear age,

"war no longer fulfills social functions" (with regard to the danger of mutual annihilation, Marxist thinking rejects both the fatal optimism and the fatal pessimism that are widespread in the West); and others.

With regard to Georgian concerns in particular, the author refers to the progress that has been made in the republic's economy and moral climate since 1972, as summarized at the July 1985 aktiv, where heartfelt thanks to Shevardnadze's personal practical and theoretical contributions were expressed. Georgian CP Central Committee First Secretary Patiashvili did, however, note that the fight against negative phenomena still must go forward, that they are not "natural attributes of socialism" inasmuch as socialism "does not countenance antagonistic contradictions." The fight against "certain elements" is a "class struggle," and it is up to ideologists to shape the Marxist-Leninist worldview and civic stance of every member of society. Tendencies of "national exclusivity and arrogance" which persist despite overall progress in national relations indicate that patriotic and internationalist indoctrination must be strengthened and enhanced.

Final passages offer a sketchy examination and condemnation of certain recent distorted assertions regarding the role of worldview of Ilia Chavchavadze ("the Great Ilia"), a key figure in Georgia's late-19th-century cultural and political renaissance whose 150-year jubilee observances are now in preparation. As Patiashvili remarked meaningfully at a July 1985 meeting on the forthcoming observances. It is essential to take full account of Ilia's real role in Georgian history, and his legacy requires a very careful approach using the techniques of Marxist historiography. This admonition is especially timely in view of "those among us who are already, under the pretext of 'restoring the historical truth,' trying to distort Ilia's historical role as it has been determined and accepted in our scholarship." In actuality, it is "subjectivist interpretation" to claim that Ilia "linked the Georgian renaissance to the Christian religion." It is equally false to "draw a parallel between the conflicts of ideas among [late 19th-century political factions] and the treacherous tsarist reprisal against Ilia." Instead, Ilia was "objectively a precursor who laid the groundwork for the proletarian-Marxist movement in Georgia" and hence must be viewed as "a contemporary with Socialist Georgia who himself created revolutionary-democratic traditions."

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CSO: 1830/227

SOCIAL ISSUES

REPUBLICS CELEBRATE SOVIET MILITIA DAY

Armenian MVD Minister Addresses Session

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 12 Nov 85 p 1

[ARMENPRESS article: "Soviet Militia Day"]

[Text] In the very first days of Soviet power, V. I. Lenin decreed the establishment of the workers' militia which has for 68 years guarded the attainments of the October Revolution, socialist legality and the legal order. The Soviet militia, born of the revolution, has traveled a truly glorious road. During the difficult years of the civil war and devastation, its hungry, barefoot, poorly armed detachments fought against banditry, they were models of revolutionary dedication to the people. They held the performance of their duty sacred.

The years of the Great Patriotic War wrote a glorious page in the history of the militia. Together with border troops and Red Army units, militiamen in frontline areas were the first to do battle against the fascists. Tens of thousands of militiamen fought at the front during the Great Patriotic War in partisan detachments and in the deep underground. It is not by chance that thousands of defenders of the legal order, including Armenia's glorious sons, received high state decorations for the performance of combat missions and for courage and heroism displayed during the war years. Soviet militiamen today as well are dedicated to protecting the interests of the state and the legal rights and dignity of the citizens.

This was the subject of discussion at a meeting held 10 October in observance of Militia Day at the Armenian SSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] Palace of Culture imeni G. Atarbekyan.

A report on the 68th anniversary of the Soviet militia was delivered by A. S. Shaginyan, Lt Gen Internal Service; Armenian SSR minister of internal affairs. "The course of the Communist Party," he said, "which is to accelerate the nation's sociopolitical development, is integrally linked to the unrelenting implementation of the inherently socialist principle of social justice, to the strengthening of discipline, order and organization in every way. The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the strengthening of order and discipline is 'the urgent demand of the day...' The continuous strengthening of the legal order and socialist legality are one of the most important regularities in the development of the Soviet state and is at the same time one of the most important elements of the socialist way of life.



Hence the special responsibility for the protection of the legal order and for securing socialist legality. Under present conditions, this is the responsibility of law enforcement agencies, including internal affairs organs."

Participants in the meeting assured the Armenian CP Central Committee and the USSR MVD that the personnel of the internal affairs organs would apply all their energy, knowledge and experience to strengthening the political and moral condition of their personnel and to raising their responsibility for the performance of the tasks set for them by the party and the people.

Present at the meeting were: G. M. Voskanyan, secretary, Armenian CP Central Committee; M. A. Yuzbashyan, chairman, Armenian SSR KGB [Committee of State Security], candidate member, Buro, Armenian CP Central Committee; O. M. Bagdasaryan, deputy chairman, ArSSR Supreme Soviet; H. A. Arzumanyan, deputy chairman, ArSSR Council of Ministers; and M. M. Davtyan, chief, Administrative Organs Department, ArSSR CP Central Committee.

#### One Rayon's Work Outlined

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 10 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by S. Nuridzhanyan under the rubric "Today Is Soviet Militia Day": "The Law Nurtures and Teaches"]

[Text] The brigade headed by Samvel Usyan, a young but already distinguished worker, is well known in the Nairit Science-Production Association. This collective is well known for continuously overfulfilling its plan targets.

Members of this brigade recently set an example for their colleagues in another respect...

"Frankly, some of the boys used to foul up, not very often, just once in a while," the brigade leader said. "When we examined violations of labor discipline, we usually found that drinking was to blame. Drinking was also responsible for absenteeism with affected the entire brigade's indicators. And so we decided to give up drinking altogether. And we did. The sober way of life strengthened our friendship and we made higher demands on one another: today, no one hides behind anyone else's back. Everyone does the same amount of work and gives his all to the job."

Strong labor discipline has become the law for the brigade and now other collectives are following its example. The result is a considerable reduction in the number of legal infractions.

This picture today is seen at many enterprises in the industrial Leninskiy Rayon in Yerevan. This is largely the result of the efforts of personnel of the rayon internal affairs department who, working closely with public order support centers and the headquarters of the volunteer police [druzhina], have taken effective measures to eradicate drunkenness.

"In the struggle against this social evil and to affirm a healthy way of life," relates Suren Abramyan, chief of the Leninskiy ROVD [Rayon Internal Affairs Department], "we use two reliable, mutually complementary levers: the power of persuasion and the power of the law. The rayon has most of the city's industrial enterprises and many schools and vocational-technical training schools that are preparing the future generation of workers. In addition to our contacts with labor collectives, we are increasing our ties with the population. We are conducting various kinds of preventive measures. The ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On Intensifying the Struggle Against Drunkenness" imparted a militant, concrete, offensive character to the activity of the internal affairs department. And violators of labor and social discipline have already felt this. For example, last month we did not bring in a single drunk lawbreaker.

ROVD personnel have a deep sense of responsibility for their assigned task and above all consider its purpose to be the prevention of legal infractions. This is particularly true of the work of district inspectors. They maintain continuous surveillance of people who are inclined to break the law and of adolescents from dysfunctional families.

We continued this conversation in the office of senior district inspector M. Kocharyan: "I have worked in the internal affairs organs about 11 years and can say with certainty that the assistance of social organizations in legal educational work among the population is growing every year. Everyone is participating in the struggle against evil. In the vanguard of this struggle is the militia and the basic professional and moral responsibility for order in the rayon is on its shoulders. I believe that a sector inspector does not have the right to relax for a minute and let matters run their course. This can become a habit and lawbreakers will not fail to capitalize on our laxity. The criterion for evaluating the performance of a district inspector is directly dependent on the number of violations of public order in his rayon and hence no one can conceal his inactivity. Insincerity, formalism and all the mores, rudeness cannot be tolerated in our work.

A sensitive, attentive attitude toward people inclined to break the law has enabled the best ROVD district inspectors Genrikh Avetisyan, Samvel Grigoryan, Samvel Nersesyan, and Galust Galustyan to re-educate many people, to involve them in socially useful labor, and to help them to break with their criminal past.

The rayon department relates in a special way to preventive work among adolescents. Close ties with families, with the administration of schools and vocational-technical training schools make it possible to observe all "difficult ones" and to come to their aid in good time.

Case files of children under observation were lying on the desk of Vanik Pogosyan, chief, Inspectorate for Juvenile Affairs [IDN]. Some of them were scheduled to be retired to the archives. This meant that there was no need to be concerned about the future of some of the juveniles. Behind every such case is many days of painstaking work by tens of people, including best IDN personnel Ruben Korkotyan and Samvel Keropyan. While they have only been with the militia a short time, they have already won the respect of their

colleagues. Largely due to their efforts and the efforts of their colleagues, juvenile delinquency in the rayon is now minimal. For them as for everyone who puts on a militia uniform there is only one criterion: work for the sake of good and justice.

#### Belorussian MVD Reviewed

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 9 Nov 85 p 7

[Article by G. Antipov, Maj Gen Militia; chief, Political Department, USSR MVD under the rubric "Tomorrow Is Militia Day": "Soldiers of Order"]

[Text] October. Lenin. We pronounce these dear words when we return to the sources of the birth of the Soviet militia. In the first days of the great proletarian revolution, the decree of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs "On the Workers' Militia" was adopted. On 10 November 1917, the telegraph informed all Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies and the entire population of the young Soviet Republic of this important decision.

Organized everywhere and strengthened by communist revolutionaries, the militia became a real armed force that fought enemies of the working people, that supported the revolutionary legal order and that defended the interests of the Great October Revolution. V. I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that one of the most important principles in its activity was continuous ties with and the support of the laboring masses.

It fell to the lot of the Soviet militia to experience difficult trials. During the difficult years of devastation, its personnel selflessly fought against rampant banditry. Neither threats from enemies nor physical reprisals--nothing could shake the courage and steadfastness of the soldiers of the legal order.

The militia wrote heroic pages into the history of the Great Patriotic War.

In the first hours of the Hitlerite invasion, Timofey Dobrolinskiy, operupolnomochenny of the Brestskiy RO NKVD [Rayon Department of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs] started keeping his personal account of the enemy. Personnel of the line department at the Brest station who transformed the train station into an impregnable citadel covered themselves with unfading glory. Almost the entire militia battalion under the command of Capt. K. Vladimirov was killed but it prevented the fascists from passing through its positions on the approaches to Mogilev. Militiamen Petr Kosilo and Pavel Semenchuk rescued State Bank valuables and transported them over hundreds of kilometers of frequently bombed and shelled frontline roads from Volkovyssk to Orel.

The traditions of the older generations are still alive today. They are preserved and multiplied by the children and grandchildren of those who took up arms to establish Soviet power, who defended it in the fierce battles of the civil war and Great Patriotic War, who fought against devastation, hunger and crime.



The names of militiamen who died in the performance of their official duties are inscribed in gold letters in the chronicle of the republic's internal affairs organs. Their names will live for eternity in the names of city and settlement streets. Based on a decision of the ispolkom [executive committee] of the Robachev City Council of People's Deputies, one of the city's streets will bear the name of district inspector Vyacheslav Stepanov, who died while apprehending especially dangerous, armed criminals and who was awarded the Red Star Order posthumously. Militia Lt. A. Matyushonok, district inspector of the Klichevskiy ROVD, bravely blocked the way of a drunken rowdy. Despite his wounds, he managed to subdue the criminal.

1st Lt of Militia G. Matsukevich and Sgt N. Gil of the Vileyka GROVD were awarded medals "For Outstanding Service in Maintaining Public Order."

Three criminals stole a car in Minsk and attempted to flee but all escape routes were cut off. When ordered to halt, the fugitives increased their speed and the chase began. When they were overtaken, they offered armed resistance to the militiamen who disarmed them and took them into custody.

In May of this year, personnel of the central apparatus of the USSR MVD and the Mozyr GROVD apprehended an especially dangerous armed criminal who had committed a number of assaults, robberies and car thefts in Kiev and Gomel oblasts.

Service in the internal affairs organs is more than dangerous chases, shootings and hand-to-hand combat. It is to a much greater degree everyday painstaking, intensive work at any time of the day, frequently without days off and holidays. Crimes are usually camouflaged and the perpetrators often appear to be decent, orderly people.

L. Savchuk, A. Aleksandrovich and E. Bursh, co-workers in the Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, Internal Affairs Administration, Minsk City Executive Committee had to make no little amount of effort to expose a group of embezzlers and speculators who were operating at the Kalibr Plant and in the Integral Association and who caused the state to lose almost 150,000 rubles.

All links in the internal affairs organs have been significantly strengthened with cadres owing to the attention and demands of the party and the government. It is not by chance that more than a thousand communists have been sent to serve in the militia in the last 2 years by Belorussian party organizations. The criminal investigation department, department for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation, the investigative apparatus as well as the division inspector and patrol post services have been strengthened. Hundreds of leading blue-collar workers, collective farmers and white-collar workers have begun working in the internal affairs organs on the basis of recommendations of labor collectives.

Much attention is devoted to raising the level of vocational training of cadres. Today, specialists for internal affairs organs are trained by more than 70 doctors and candidates of sciences and tens of qualified educators working in Minsk higher and secondary specialized schools of the USSR MVD.



BSSR MVD centers for training rank and file personnel have been established. Individual instruction, the mentor system, and periodic professional mastery competitions are widely practiced in order to accelerate the integration of youth in the internal affairs organs. This year's competitions were dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the great victory. In the final stage of the competition, our colleagues from Lithuania joined teams from [Belorussian] oblasts.

The material base of the militia is being continuously strengthened. Its technical equipment is being improved. Its communication facilities are more sophisticated. It is using modern computers and criminalistic techniques.

The election of 728 of their representatives to Soviets of People's Deputies is an expression of confidence in the internal affairs organs. This gives each of our people a sense of gratitude and inspires them to work still better, more fruitfully, to their maximum ability.

Today we can report that republic internal affairs organs have attained certain positive results in their official activity. The number of crimes recorded by the criminal investigation department has declined and crime detection techniques have been improved. The fight against infringement against socialist property has been intensified. This year, alone, 2.5 million rubles in money and material assets were recovered from embezzlers, speculators and bribe-takers and returned to the state. A serious effort is in progress to eradicate parasitism, drunkenness and hooliganism; the number of crimes committed by persons in a state of inebriation is declining. There is also a drop in street crime and in the number of traffic accidents, including those accompanied by fatalities and injuries.

At the same time, we must admit that the demands of the party and government on the internal affairs organs are not being realized with a sufficient measure of effectiveness. We cannot be satisfied with the high attainments of individual coworkers and even entire collectives. Effective management, precise order, and the most rational, effective use of the resources and potential of all organs and units are required in order to raise their work to the highest level. This can be done only on the basis of high professionalism, firm discipline and organization, and the unconditional observance of socialist legality.

The internal affairs organs are presently studying the materials of the October (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, drafts of the new Party Program, and amendments in the CPSU Regulations. Internal affairs personnel warmly support the party's course which is oriented toward the accelerated enhancement of our country's might, toward strengthening discipline and order and are doing their utmost to make these plans a reality. The draft of the new CPSU Program states: "State organs have the obligation to do everything necessary to secure the integrity of socialist property; to protect the personal property, honor and dignity of citizens; to wage a decisive struggle against crime; to prevent all manner of legal infractions; and to eliminate their caused.

Faithful to their glorious traditions, coworkers of the republic's internal affairs organs are fully resolved to do everything necessary for the complete and unconditional fulfillment of the tasks confronting them with respect to the protection of the socialist legal order and to ensure a worthy greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

#### Daily Life of Estonian Militia

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Nov 85 p 7

[Three articles prepared by correspondents Kh. Moppel and L. Torshina]

The Soviet militiaman. It must be admitted that we do not spoil the people in this difficult occupation by publishing frequent stories and essays about them. And if we do write about them, it is always about operative and investigators in the criminal investigation department. Let's face it. We all like detective stories.

But there is more to it than tracking down criminals. The fight against evil also involves the everyday, frequently inconspicuous work of other militia services.

On the eve of Soviet Militia Day, we want to give representatives of these very occupations in the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs their due.

[Article: "The Sickled and Hammered [passport]]

A tall, confident man enters the room and sits down facing the chief of the passport office. A person shows much by the way he enters a room. He just as confidently holds out his passport and several completed forms.

"Your organization is assigning your mother a separate one-room apartment?" Aleksandra Georgiyevna asked more for my benefit because she had only to glance at the papers to assess the situation.

"Yes," the visitor replied.

"Your mother is 75 and she will be living alone at the other end of town?" A. G. Kamneva said as if thinking out loud.

"But Tallinn's such a small town that it's only a stone's throw from Mustamyae to Lasnamyae," the young man deftly parried but his face suddenly turned red.

"All right, come back in a week."

The visitor's papers were in order. All that remained was to affix the seal and sign them. Everything was legal. No one could reproach the chief of the passport office for a formal approach or for any kind of violations. Aleksandra Georgiyevna spoke:

"Four rooms for five people and they're getting another separate apartment. And yet our district inspectors can't even find space in a dormitory in our rayon. I'll clarify the situation tomorrow.

"Next please."

A young woman rushed in, leaned against the door and began sobbing.

You have to register us. A lawyer told me so."

"First of all, sit down and calm yourself."

From the very voice tone of the passport office chief, you felt that if everything was according to the law, you would get what you had coming to you. And Aleksandra Georgiyevna was obviously acquainted with the visitor.

"Listen to me carefully." She picked up a small green booklet--"Housing Code of the Estonian SSR," from which many bookmarks protruded, and turned to the appropriate page. "Here is Article 54 'The Right of a Tenant to Sublet.'" Here it clearly states that a residence permit is authorized only with the consent of all adult residents registered at a certain address. And there is no way your husband's brother will agree. If I register you, he will sue and you will be still worse off. Try to get your husband and friends to reach agreement with him."

When the door closed behind the visitor, Kamneva exclaimed: "The lawyer said," "the lawyer advised." "It's simply astonishing what kind of lawyers they are! They know the articles of the Criminal Code but nothing about passport statutes."

"Next!"

The usual office hours of the chief of the passport office of the Oktyabrskiy Internal Affairs Department in Tallinn are four times a week from 0900 to 1200 and from 1600 to 1830. The dialogue with the visitors is precise, strict and laconic. There is not pretext of the warmth and cordiality of some officials whose forgotten promises turn into months and years of agony.

"Forty-three years 'in passports'," Aleksandra Georgiyevna told me, "I can hardly believe it myself. In 1942, we girls were called by the military commissariat to serve in the militia.

I listen to a long, interesting discussion of the passport and through it, a particle of biography of our country. It turns out that the activity of the passport service is many-sided. Issuing residence permits is only one aspect of the work. It also involves various kinds of oversight, authorizing travel to border regions, issuing documents. A historic milestone--exchanging passports--that lasted, Kamneva remembers by heart, from January 1976 to 31 December 1980. This one passport office filled out and issued as many as 200 passports a day. And everyone coped with all the work in exemplary fashion ahead of schedule.

Kanneva is known as an uncompromising interpreter of the law. You won't slip by her to go fishing or on an excursion to the islands under the pretext of official travel. And in the summer there are tens of thousands desiring to go there. She doesn't raise her voice but says calmly: The border guards will see that you are authorized to visit different region and won't let you through. And we will be reprimanded later. It's easier and more peaceful to live according to the law.

She told her sons: "Work honestly and you will be noticed." And that is what they are doing. Gennadiy, her oldest son, is working at RET and is attending Tallinn Polytechnical Institute. Vladimir, her youngest son, is in the military. Both sons also have two children each.

Aleksandra Georgiyevna was very restrained even when she spoke of her children. Not until she began speaking about senior inspector Linda Keedus did she suddenly become animated.

"You can't imagine how lucky I was! You might say that Linda came to us by chance. She came to Tallinn with her husband. She had higher education. She came 5 years ago and stayed. She is disciplined, organized, and full of initiative. She has two children but her household never interferes with her work. I have trained a reliable replacement for myself. I could retire on pension today without worrying.

It is difficult to imagine Kanneva as a pensioner. I marveled at her rare quality: wise courage. There are many administrators, large and small, but there are few who have trained their replacement beforehand. And so we decided to photograph both of them: the mentor and her successor.

[Article: "Peeter Raya and His Helpers"]

She carefully thought out every detail. She could muss her hair slightly. Her appearance suggested that she had dressed in a hurry. The expression on her face showed indignation and offense. Would she be believed?

But the instant the door to the familiar office was opened to her and she uttered the rehearsed phrase: "Help me. My new Zhiguli has been stolen!" she realized that her play was a flop.

Militia Major Peeter Raya only looked at her in slight surprise. He invited her to take a seat, calm herself and relate everything in order.

Generally speaking, there was nothing to relate. They knew each other too well. Peeter Raya has been taking care of public order in the Ropka microrayon in the city of Tartu. Virve Lekht lives (now, lived) in the same rayon. The district militia officer frequently called on her. He kept an eye on her apartment. Its owners speculated in alcoholic beverages. Militia and procuracy organs proved that the Lekht spouses were enriching themselves through private trade in wine and vodka bought in stores and resold for 7-10 rubles a bottle. The later the time at night, the higher the price. The Tartu City People's Court handed down a sentence depriving the speculators of their freedom and confiscating their property. Virve Lekht appealed the



sentence. But when she felt that there would be no mercy, she began to act.

"Well, tell me. What happened to my car?"

The luckless visitor once again tried to continue her play. Peeter Raya listened to her attentively and promised her that the Zhiguli would be found without fail. He then presented her with a notification that she was being taken into custody for the commission of a crime under article...

And so there was one less "trade point" for lovers of alcohol.

The neighbors in the building where the Lekht's lived and social organizations at the Tartu Experimental-Repair Plant are generous in their praise of their senior district militia officer. "We are lucky that our district has such an authoritative and competent militia official." Such was the statement made by M. Antik, a lawyer at the plant.

Peeter Raya did not acquire these qualities all at once. He put on the militia uniform following his army service. "The decision came spontaneously," he now recalls. "I never thought about other work even though I did not read detective novels and did not participate in heroic combat. After all, the work of a militia official is not by any means an entertaining chase after criminals. It is daily, painstaking work with people. Order in a microrayon can be maintained only when you know every house."

He began operating on the basis of this principle. He tried to spend less time sitting in his office doing paperwork (even though such activity was also necessary) and to spend more time in homes, in dormitories, among adolescents, and around stores. Six years ago a social point for maintaining order was opened in a dormitory in the Tartu Construction Trust. This point became a real center in the struggle for order in the Ropka Rayon which has grown almost threefold in the last 15 years.

Peeter Raya has many helpers here: volunteer militiamen, members of the social council, nonstaff militia personnel.

The time soon came when Peeter Raya felt the need for knowledge in order to be equal to his tasks. He had to know legislation, psychology, to have a broad outlook, to know how to defend the correct point of view in any dispute. He began studying and received a diploma from Tartu University as a jurist cum laude.

Knowledge helped him to approach the performance of his official duties in a different way. Here is one of them: the struggle against the abuse of alcohol. The answer to the problem lay in revising the procedure governing the trade in alcoholic beverages. The local newspaper published an article in which P. Raya polemicized with the city trade administration. As a result, the plant store discontinued the sale of beer. The struggle against speculation in spirits, concern for the leisure pursuits of workers, especially young workers, the establishment of strict order in workers' dormitories, joint actions with prevention councils of enterprises, the

organization of narcological posts are the complex of measures that the senior district militia officer uses to secure order in his microrayon.

"And what about the stolen Zhiguli?" I asked Peeter Raya.

"It was found, of course. And it was not so hard to prove that the owners themselves had stolen it."

[Article: "No Traffic Accidents"]

The truck had just entered the Tallinn city limits when it was stopped by a GAI [State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration inspector]..

"What are you hauling? Show me your papers, please."

The driver took a long time getting out of the cab and an equally long time untying the tarpaulin covering his load. The truck was loaded from top to bottom with large, ripe pears.

"I'm hauling them to a kindergarten," the driver explained. "I forgot the papers back at the sovkhos."

The inspector had to escort the truck to the GAI to clarify the situation. And the situation was such that soon thereafter, criminal proceedings were instituted for the theft of fruit from a sovkhos orchard.

A tractor was parked in the vicinity of the Tallinn-Balti Station. Next to the tractor a man was nervously pacing up and down. This was noticed by the people in a patrol car. They drove up to him. The tractor driver had no papers. They drove to the GAI to check on his identity. He turned out to be a dangerous criminal who had long been on the wanted list.

These two episodes are almost routine in the life of the road patrol service of the State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration, whose personnel most of us, the uninitiated, regard as the enforcers of road traffic rules. The work of GAI inspectors can be more precisely defined in two words: the road and the law. And violations on the road take all manner of forms. Let us say, for example, that a vehicle is driving late at night. The driver is not exceeding the speed limit and everything appears to be in order. But the inspector raises his baton:

"Show me your trip ticket."

According to the trip ticket, the vehicle is routed within the city limits but the odometer indicates that the vehicle has been driven 300 kilometers that day. The inspector can tell with his eyes closed how much gasoline it takes to drive from Mustamyae to Lasnamyae or to drive back and forth--detouring around the city--several times.

And children crossing the road! This is a real headache for GAI personnel. In the morning, when the children are going to school and in the afternoon, when they are returning from school, patrol cars try to be nearby. They use a

megaphone to caution drivers. Reports of road traffic accidents involving children are filled out in alarming, red ink. They are few, but they stand out from the other figures in black.

Complex criteria are used to evaluate the performance of GAI inspectors. This is not a situation in which an expert picks up a workpiece that has been machined by a machinist and says "excellent job!" A "GAishnik" is on duty from 8 to 6 and when he goes off duty, try to determine whether he has done his job properly or whether he found a cozy place away from the rain and cold. The number of violations recorded in the monthly reports of each GAI inspector, even if the matter is approached informally, is not such a very objective criterion. If he wants to, he can "drum up" any number of violations.

"Trucks are prohibited from entering the Old Town," says Sergey Nochovnyy, an inspector with the road patrol service of the Tallinn City GAI. "But it is too difficult for people to carry books or other loads a long way. After all, so many different institutions are located there. Are you going to fine someone just because he parks in a no-parking zone for a few minutes? This is why we are here and not robots.

And if the work records of Inspector Nochovnyy list 86 violators, then all of them indeed exceeded the rules and the law.

And nevertheless, when I ask specifically why, out of all the personnel of the road patrol division of the Tallinn GAI, Nochovnyy's picture is one of six photographs on the Honor Board in the Lenin Room, his immediate chief--1st Lt Stepanenko, the commander of the platoon--does not immediately know what to say.

"Sergey made a good start in life," he finally said. "He came to us in 1960 after having served in the army. He respects the law himself and he teaches other to do the same. He is a very serious person. If I were to sum it up briefly, I would say: 'I would go on reconnaissance with him.'"

It is eleven o'clock at night. The rain beats down relentlessly. We are driving through the (unfortunately) dark streets of Tallinn in a patrol car. Sergey Nochovnyy makes a turn, gets out of the car and raises his baton. The Zaporozhets instantly obediently pulls over to the curb. The inspector smartly salutes, takes the driver's papers and asks him to sit behind the steering wheel and turn on his headlights.

"Where are you headed?"

"To Khiiyu," the driver replies anxiously, knowing what is wrong.

"See that you don't go any farther than that. And get your headlights fixed immediately," the inspector says, returning the driver's documents.

"First thing tomorrow," the young lad says, his eyes sparkling with gratitude.

Nochovnyy gets back into the car beside me and says:

"He only has a few hundred meters to go. It's all right for him to drive now that there is almost no traffic."

I imagine to myself how Sergey will end his shift and go home where 5-year old Yulya, 3-year old Tanya will come running out to meet him. Lora will come out holding 9-month Sasha in her arms. The strict, kind papa of three children. In his 25th year.

#### Georgian Deputy MVD Chief at Meeting

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Nov 85 p 3

[GRUZINFORM Article: "Soviet Militia Day"]

[Text] On 10 November, a public meeting in the republic capital celebrated the courageous soldiers of legal order and legality.

D. Kukhalashvili, secretary of the Tbilisi City Committee of the Georgian CP congratulated personnel of the internal affairs organs on the professional holiday.

Maj Gen V. Shchaduri (internal service), delivered a report on the glorious road of the Soviet Georgian militia.

At the conclusion of the evening, there was a concert in which amateur performing collectives of Georgian SSR internal affairs organs participated.

Also present at the meeting were comrades G. Andronikashvili and G. Gabuniya, and G. Gumbaridze, chief, Administrative Organs Department, Georgian CP Central Committee.

#### Individual Georgian Militiamen Highlighted

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Tamaz Lomsadze: "Those Who Keep the Peace"]

[Text] All of us were tired at the end of a 5-hour barrage, as fliers call it, sitting in a patrol post service car driving through the streets of Tbilisi. I said goodbye to Militia Sgt Abesalom Mamneishvili and 1st Sgt Tamaz Revazishvili. They are one of the best patrol post service (PPS) teams. I also met them during the day after they had spent several hours in the fulfillment of their official duties, as the saying goes.

1650 hours. The "SKB" PPS post or Samgorskiy post. 1st Sgt Korneliy Gavasheli and Pvt Nodari Dzhaniashvili report: "All is well. No violations." And we continue driving.



"This is how it is, day after day," Mamneishvili said. "We make the rounds of the posts, record accidents if there are any, and try to prevent violations of public order. Judge for yourself. This is the range of our duties. Here, you see, is an underground crossway but some pedestrians try to cross the street at the point that is reserved for vehicular traffic. Stop!

The last word was addressed not to me but to the driver.

Two young girls coming from the 26 Commissars subway station were crossing the street literally just above the underground crossway. One car, then another braked to a sudden halt. We breathed a sigh of relief: the girls made it across. Was it time to fine the violators? Apparently not. Upon catching sight of us, the girls ran away. But here comes another one. We are able to stop this one. His name is Leva Eskhan-zade. He says that he works in a commissary shoe repair shop. When asked why he had violated street traffic rules, he gave the stereotypical answer: "I was in a hurry." And after he was fined, he stated: "That will be a lesson to me. I won't do that again." Let us hope so.

"Today is quite," 1st Sgt Revazishvili said, joining in the conversation. "And there are almost no drunks or violators. Why? Because Monday is usually a quiet day."

There were indeed few drunks. However, my companions detained two citizens who had surprisingly managed to consume a considerable quantity of alcohol in the early morning when the work day was just beginning. According to the entry in the arrest book, one of them, Zauri Purtseladze, a resident of Tbilisi, was born in 1941. Temporarily unemployed. Also sent to the detoxification center was Malkhaz Abaz-ogly, a resident of the village of Aganyany in the Kaspiskiy Rayon, who was born in 1960. And so they started the first working day of the week in the detoxification center.

Abesalom Mamneishvili:

"Worked 5 years in the PPS to date. Born in the Abashskiy Rayon. Worked on a kolkhoz in the village of Tkviri. Was an ordinary kolkhoz worker, a brigade leader, and manager of a livestock farm. For labor successes in 1978, was awarded the Labor Red Banner and the Guardian of the Five-Year Plan gold medal. Was a participant in the USSR VDNKH [Exhibition of the Achievements of the USSR National Economy]. Member of the CPSU. Assigned to service in the militia by the Abashskiy Raykom of the Georgian Communist Party. For years of service, awarded the pennant of the Internal Affairs Administration of the Tbilisi City Executive Committee "Excellent PPS Coworker." Has worked for a long time in the same team as Tamaz Revazishvili. They work well together and have become friends. Mamneishvili has a family and two children."

1806 hours. We are driving over the same streets for the second or third time. Monotony, I thought to myself. And as if reading my mind, Abesalom began describing the events that had happened to him and his comrades in the service in recent years.

"Monotony? Yesterday we apprehended a pickpocket. We had to catch him in the act. It must be admitted that this was awkward when we saw that the pickpocket was elderly. A couple of years ago, things were more exciting when I caught a worker who was carrying several ingots of gold away from an enterprise.

Of course, no one steals gold every day. My companions do not catch criminals every day. But nonetheless their work is intense. They, as coworkers of the patrol post service, also perform functions of the GAI, the criminal investigation department, and of a militia district inspector. They have to do a little of everything.

1915 hours. Shaumyan Square. The duty officers are Sgt Suliko Borashvili and Pvt Tengiz Georgobiani. All is well. It is the consensus that we have been lucky today. The simple formula is: the fewer the violations, the better. But the basic task of the PPS is to always be watchful. Otherwise it is simply difficult to find the correct solution to an unexpected situation. This is what happened to 1st Sgt Revazishvili some time ago. As he relived the experience, he recounted an event that left him a lifelong memento--a scar from a recidivist's knife that required five stitches.

Tamaz Revazishvili:

"Has worked in the PPS 15 years to date. Born in the village of Ateni in the Goriyskiy Rayon. Assigned to service in the militia by a rayon military commissariat after discharge from the Soviet Army. Member of the CPSU. Receives commendations every year. Has received awards for distinguished service 12 years in a row. He is sociable and outgoing but talks more about his friends and colleagues than about himself. Married. Has two children."

There are two persons to PPS team. But sometimes it is necessary to work alone under what is now the fashion to call "extreme conditions." This is what happened to Mamneishvili. Once, before he left the city limits, he observed a car that had been involved in a road accident. The car had been reported stolen several hours before his shift ended. PPS posts and the GAI had been searching for it inside the city limits and it turned up in the vicinity of Lake Tbilisi. Passersby told Mamneishvili that the passengers had fled into the bushes. "I found them but I had to sweat a little," Abesalom himself said curtly. He "took" one himself and the two others turned themselves in to the militia several days later.

Another time he captured a knife-wielding hooligan with his bare hands. Such is their work--they are always living on the edge of risk and danger.

2130 hours. The Metekhskiye plato PPS. Once again, ranking Giya Turiashvili and Pvt Khvicha Gogrichiali report that there are no violations.

"Today, everything in our square is calm," said Mamneishvili. And added: "May it always be that way."

Kazakh Political Section Chief on MVD

Alma-Ata AGITATOR KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 19, Oct 85 (signed to press 27 Sep 85) pp 18-19

[Article by M. Kalmatayev, chief, political department, Kazakh SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Toward Exemplary Law and Order"]

[Text] The Soviet militia, which was created at the initiative of V. I. Lenin and born in the fire of revolutionary battles, dates back to the Great October Revolution. Fiery bolshevik F. E. Dzerzhinskiy made a major contribution to the formation of the internal affairs organs. M. I. Kalinin, M. V. Frunze, K. Ye. Voroshilov, G. I. Petrovskiy, V. V. Kuybyshev, P. A. Dzhaparidze, and other party and Soviet state figures were the organizers of the first detachments of revolutionary order and the workers' and peasants' militia.

The 28 October (10 November) 1917 decree of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs articulated the principles governing the activity, tasks and functions of the Soviet militia. Dedication to ideals, to the people, to democracy; the strictness observance of the Leninist principles of socialist legality; self-sacrifice and heroism in the performance of official duties--such are the distinguishing features that it has shown in all stages of the history of the Soviet state.

From its inception in the difficult '20's, the militia of Soviet Kazakhstan fought side by side with the working people against the enemies of the revolution: the White Guards, the basmatches and the Alash-Orda bands. The people will always remember the glorious labor and heroic feats of its first organizers--A. Dzhangildin, T. Ryskulov, A. Aytiev, P. Vinogradov, T. Bokin, M. Masanchi, and many others. B. Baratbayev, V. S. Kunavin, B. V. Dikopolskiy, V. Bulatov, N. D. Stasiy, and other heroes of the workers' and peasants' militia died at their combat post in the fight against the enemies of Soviet Power. Their names are inscribed forever in the rolls of their units. Streets in many cities and villages have been named after them. Militiamen proved themselves to be true patriots during the tribulations of the civil war and labor five-year plans.

During these days, at a time when the party is implementing a policy of all-round intensification of production, of accelerating scientific-technical progress, of securing the universal strengthening of organization, discipline and order, the entire effort of the republic internal affairs organs is directed toward the fulfillment of the decisions of the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and toward providing a worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that in addition to accelerating the nation's socioeconomic development, it is also necessary, in addition to other measures, to strengthen socialist justice in the distribution of material and spiritual goods and to bar the door to unearned income. "The party will continue to wage the most resolute

struggle," stated M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary, CPSU Central Committee, in his report at the plenum, "against all negative phenomena that are alien to the socialist way of life, to our communist morality." The republic's internal affairs organs have also actively joined in this large-scale effort.

Of late, there have been a number of measures to improve the style of the work. The fight against infringements of socialist property, against bribery and speculation has been intensified.

Administrative units have been reduced considerably and operational militia units--the criminal investigation department, the ObKhSS [Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation], and the service for maintaining public order--have been strengthened at their expense.

Personnel of the criminal investigation department demonstrate a high level of professional skill and excellent knowledge in their effort to prevent, detect and expose crimes and to ensure that the guilty will inevitably be punished. Among them: K. A. Kasymkhanov of the Alma-Ata Administration of Internal Affairs, Yu. A. Gorban of the Frunzenskiy ROVD [rayon department of internal affairs], S. Sh. Syzdykov of the Aktogayskiy ROVD in Dzhezkazgan Oblast, L. A. Frolov of the Gagarinskiy ROVD in Temirtau City, and many others.

The corps of district inspectors--the largest militia detachment and the one that is closest to the population--has been strengthened. Their work has been restructured in such a way that they spend the greater part of their time directly in their districts and in close interaction with people's druzhinas, with the public and with labor collectives and have tried to eliminate the causes of legal infractions.

N. I. Tsykunov of the Shemonaikhinskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs; deputy to the Volchanskiy Rural Soviet; and a communist, has been the best district inspector in East Kazakhstan Oblast for a number of years. Based on the aktiv, he wages a relentless struggle against drunkenness. He responds promptly to every case involving the abuse of spirits. He skillfully applies individual measures to influence and educate adolescents and dysfunctional families.

Ministry services and internal affairs organs and subdivisions are ever restructuring the forms and methods of their work with the aim of resolutely and consistently eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism. They are more actively trying to halt the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The patrol post service has been strengthened and its technical equipment and mobility have been improved.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures to Eradicate Drunkenness and Alcoholism" emphasized the need to "give this work a truly mass, public character, to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkenness, toward all violations of discipline and order in every labor collective." The level of explanatory work among the population has been



raised considerably in this regard. There are regular meetings of leaders of the party-political apparatus of the Kazakh SSR MVD, the internal affairs administration, branch services, and city-rayon organs with working people on the clarification of Soviet legislation, on propaganda of militia activity and the involvement of the population in this activity. This year there have already been more than 400 such meetings in which more than 46,000 plant and factory workers, agricultural workers, and representatives of the intelligentsia took part.

People's druzhinas have become appreciably more active. In the republic, approximately 19,000 people's druzhinas unite in their ranks more than 700,000 social guardians of the legal order. They promote the formation of a healthy moral climate in our society. Thus, raids by DND's [voluntary people's druzhinas] and the operational Komsomol druzhina imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy in the Leninskiy Rayon of Alma-Ata discovered many violators of the rules governing trade in spirits, speculators in vodka, and moonshiners. When they go on patrol with militia personnel, members of the druzhina decisively put a stop to drinking on the street, in the vicinity of children's institutions and in other public places.

For effective participation in the maintenance of public order and an exemplary attitude toward the performance of its civic duty, the Leninskiy Rayon druzhina has for the 12th time in a row been awarded first place and the Challenge Red Banner of the party and executive committee of the city Soviet of People's Deputies.

Voluntary people's druzhinas from the Mangyshlak Plastics Plant, the Caspian Construction Administration and the Pavlodar Aluminum Plant are conducting a purposeful alcoholism prevention program. Councils for the prevention of legal infractions have performed well in the Pavlodar Tractor Plant imeni V. I. Lenin Production Association. The most important aspect of their work is their ability to individualize work with people.

The militia is strengthening its ties with the community and with labor collectives. Internal affairs organs are reinforced by leading production workers, by communists, Komsomols and the most conscientious representatives of the working people who are active in public life. Thus, after I. Smirnov completed his army service, he became a patrol militiaman in Tselinograd. For courage and selfless actions shown in the apprehension of a dangerous armed criminal, he was awarded the Red Star Order and the highest award of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League.

The Alma-Ata Secondary Specialized Militia School of the USSR MVD is justifiably called the forge of cadres. The Karaganda Higher Militia school trains highly qualified specialists.

Political organs play an important part in guiding party political, educational, cultural and educational work and in raising the responsibility of personnel for the exemplary performance of their duty.

Under the leadership of party and Soviet organs and with the active assistance of the public, the internal affairs organs have attained positive results in

combating crime and in maintaining public order. This year, the number of many types of legal infractions, including certain grave crimes, has declined throughout the republic.

However, by no means has everything been done. There are still omissions and shortcomings in the work of the militia organs. There is also a need to make militia personnel more active in preventing and halting legal infractions. It still happens that some personnel are not sufficiently attentive to declarations by citizens and do not react promptly to signals regarding hooliganism and theft.

It is a high honor to serve in the Soviet militia. But it is also a high responsibility that is based on service to our socialist society, to the law and on the deepest respect for working people. And all the personnel of the internal affairs organs, is preparing a worthy greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the KaSSR CP and will increase its vigilance in protecting the socialist legal order and legality.

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'Demands of the Times' in Kazakhstan

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 11, Nov 85 (signed to press 6 Nov 85) pp 81-85

[Article by M. Kalmatayev, chief, Political Department of the Kazakh SSR MVD: "Checking with the Demands of the Times"]

[Text] The Communist Party is firmly and consistently following a course of further strengthening order, cleansing our life of alien phenomena, defending the interests of society and its citizens from all encroachments, and strengthening socialist legality in every way.

Law enforcement organs and especially the internal affairs organs bear particular responsibility for strengthening order and socialist legality. This is why the party and government are ever concerned with the creation of all necessary conditions for the realization of the complex and important tasks placed before them. The formation of political organs in the system of the USSR MVD based on the decision of the CPSU Central Committee was a graphic manifestation of this concern.

The political departments of ministries and internal affairs administrations are a qualitatively new party political apparatus. They are vested with broader rights and authority than the abolished political education administrations and departments. Decisions and directives of the political departments are compulsory for party organizations and officials of the militia and other services and extradepartmental security departments. More than a year has elapsed since the political departments were established. Even now it can be said with certainty that this measure was timely and effective.

It should be noted immediately that the party organs were very helpful in staffing the political apparatus. They sent a large detachment of communists who already had experience working in party, Soviet and Komsomol organs to work in political departments as deputy chiefs of GOROVD [city department of internal affairs] for political affairs.

With the formation of MVD political organs, party committees and local Soviets of People's Deputies devoted more attention to the life and activity of militia collectives and their party organizations. Ties of the political apparatus of the MVD and internal affairs administrations with party organizations and their interaction in the realization of the common task--raising the combat readiness of party organizations and internal affairs organs and subdivisions--have expanded and grown stronger. In just 1 year, five obkoms and more than a hundred party gorkoms and raykoms have examined questions associated with our service.

This March, the Secretariat of the KaSSR CP Central Committee discussed the effort of the party committee of the KaSSR MVD to educate communists in the spirit of the strict observance of the Regulations of the CPSU and of increasing their responsibility for the assigned task.

The participation of political apparatuses in the joint preparation and discussion of various questions promotes the strengthening of the ties and interaction of political organs with party committees. Thus the political apparatus of the Kokchetav Internal Affairs Administration together with party obkom officials took an active part in the preparation of the question of raising the role of party meetings in the education of communists and in strengthening military discipline and socialist legality. The MVD political department in turn analyzed the state of affairs in this sector of the work in party organizations of the internal affairs departments of a number of oblasts, developed the appropriate recommendations and instituted oversight over their implementation.

In our view, such a form of liaison and interaction of political departments with party organs as their joint field sessions also merit attention and support. Thus, the political department of the Tselinograd Oblispolkom together with the Krasnoznamenskiy Party Raykom devoted a field session to the discussion of the work of the leadership and party organization of an ROVD relating to the ideological, political and moral education of coworkers.

The practice of conducting sessions jointly with party organs and meetings of political departments makes it possible to study the state of affairs in one or another subdivision, to attract a wider range of party activists and rank and file communists to the discussion of timely questions, to better understand their mood and thinking, to take proposals and practical comments more fully into account, and to take prompt and effective measures to eliminate shortcomings.

With the support and aid of party committees, the political organs take measures for the further strengthening of the party stratum in militia collectives. In the majority of internal affairs administrations, it is on the average 25-30 percent of the total number of coworkers; in the central MVD



apparatus it is still higher. Thus, for example, in the Criminal Investigation Department, Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration, and a number of other services, it is as high as 50-60 or more percent.

The party ranks are augmented through the admission of leading members of the services to the party and by communists who are sent to us by party organs and labor collectives. In 1984 alone, gorkoms and raykoms sent us 720 party members.

At the same time, party organizations are quick to expel persons who violate the regulations of the CPSU, who break party and service discipline, who abuse their official position, or who commit other misdemeanors that besmire the high rank of communist.

Political departments are engaged in a major effort to improve the structure of primary party organizations of administrations and divisions of internal affairs departments. Thus, last year about 50 additional primary and shop party organizations and over 50 party groups were created last year. Today there are 798 primary and shop party organizations and over 360 party groups in operation in organs and subdivisions.

Structural changes are an organizational-political and not a technical matter. They open up to party organizations additional possibilities for the more rational deployment of their forces, for involving all communists in the active effort to fulfill the decisions of the party and the orders and directives of the MVD of the USSR and Kazakh SSR, and for exerting a greater degree of influence on the life and activity of subdivisions.

For the purpose of raising the level of guidance of lower level party links and increasing the level of their activity, the strengthening of their ties with the political apparatuses is of no little importance. The political department of the MVD requires that its apparatus and the political workers of the internal affairs administration of oblsipolkoms and gorisipolkoms study the state of affairs in party organizations on the spot rather than on the basis of reports, that they thoughtfully and critically analyze them rather than being impassive recorders of the facts, that they summarize the best experience in organizational and educational work, and that they help party buro's and secretaries to improve the style and methods of the work. Such is the approach to the work, for example, by political departments of the internal affairs administrations of the Ural, Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan and Kustanay oblsipolkoms.

Some political departments, however, are extremely remiss in restructuring the style of their work in the light of the demands of the time. Therefore, some of their party organizations are not yet working intensively and are not exerting the proper influence on the operational service activity of their subdivisions.

The level of intraparty life depends in large measure on the qualitative composition of the elected aktiv and especially on the secretaries of the



party organizations. Today the absolute majority of party leaders are people with a high degree of ideological, political and professional training who have the ability to organize the harmonious work of all communists.

The improvement of the qualitative composition of the elected and ideological aktiv of the party organization and concern for its training and indoctrination have a beneficial impact on the entire multifaceted activity of party organizations and on all spheres in the life and activity of organs and subdivisions.

Work with cadres and ensuring the observance of Leninist principles in their selection, placement and indoctrination are among the most important directions in the activity of political organs and party organizations. It must be said that with the aid of party and Soviet organs, we have succeeded in resolving a number of problems relating to the qualitative improvement of executive personnel. Today, all chiefs of oblast administrations, city and rayon departments, and most chiefs of services are people with higher or secondary specialized education.

At the same time, we must not fail to mention a number of unresolved problems in this most important section of work. There is considerable understaffing in a number of oblispolkom internal affairs administrations. There is a particular shortage of specialists with legal training. Cadre turnover is still considerable. The reason for this is that candidates for militia service are not properly screened. Personnel departments and political organs sometimes evaluate them solely on the basis of questionnaire data. Proper living and service conditions are not always provided for the new recruits.

It is not yet everywhere the practice to consult with political organs, party organizations and the collectives of services and subdivisions in the process of selecting, placing and promoting personnel.

Komsomols comprise roughly one-third of the personnel of organs and subdivisions. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Further Improvement of the Party's Guidance of the Komsomol and on Raising Its Role in the Communist Education of Youth" has given new impetus to the work of political organs and party organizations with youth.

There was significant growth of the party nucleus in Komsomol organizations in the report and election campaign of 1985. Many Komsomol leaders have been elected to elective party organs.

The guarantee of the combat readiness of party organizations and their successful work depends on the intensive activity of communists. This is why the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee particularly emphasized the need to raise the demand on all party members with regard to their attitude toward their social duty, their fulfillment of party decisions, and their honest and pure character as party members.

In the interest of developing the political and labor activism and creative initiative of communists, political organs and party organizations are improving the practice of listening to reports by leaders and rank and file

communists in party committees, in party buro's and at party meetings on their fulfillment of the demands of party regulations and their official obligations.

Experience shows that the practice of listening to reports and holding individual discussions have become a good school for educating communists in the spirit of high responsibility for the assigned task, for instilling in them an active approach to life, for imbuing them with impeccable moral qualities. Thus, for example, in the last 2 years, the party committee of the central apparatus of the republic MVD heard reports by more than 200 communists.

This work is ably performed by party organizations of the Kaskelenskiy ROVD in Alma-Ata Oblast; the Bishkulskiy and Sergeyevskiy ROVD in North Kazakhstan Oblast; the Leninskiy ROVD in Aktyubinsk Oblast; the Priuralnyy ROVD in Ural Oblast; the Zhelezinskiy ROVD in Pavlodar Oblast; the Rudnenskiy, Kapchagayskiy, and Zyryanskiy GOVD, and many other departments. As a result, communists here are truly playing a vanguard role, are setting an example of a conscientious attitude toward their official duties and social obligations, and are leading their coworkers. It is not by chance that these departments are always first in the socialist competition, that the best of them are awarded the Challenge Red Banner of Kazakhstan party obkoms and ispolkoms of oblast Soviets of People's Deputies.

Political organs and party organizations devote special attention to Marxist-Leninist training and political education. Practically all personnel are involved in this form of ideological education. Such forms of work as political briefings, political days, meetings with veterans of the party, the Great Patriotic War and labor, with youth; the Lenin exam in the Komsomol; and cultural patronage by creative collectives over units of guardians of the legal order are used for this purpose.

Lenin rooms have become centers of mass political work. Based on a decision of the collegium and political department of the KaSSR MVD, conducted an inspection of these centers of political culture dedicated to the 115th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the 40th anniversary of Victory. It provided an new impetus to the improvement of their activity.

Political organs and party and social organizations in our system focus special attention on strengthening the discipline of personnel. At the same time, we attach great importance to the participation of the leadership of organs and subdivisions and political workers in educational work. In the past year, coworkers of the political apparatuses of internal affairs administrations alone held more than 700 individual talks with personnel who were found to have deficiencies in their home life, in their professional life, etc.

For the purpose of strengthening military discipline among personnel, the political department of the MVD together with the ministry's personnel administration twice checked the state of discipline in administrations and departments. The findings of the checks formed the basis of a survey-analysis of the state of discipline, which was sent to the localities for guidance and execution.

Measures taken by political organs and the executive element of internal affairs administrations produced appreciable changes for the better in a number of the most important areas of operational service activity. In most republic oblasts last year, for example, there was a decline in the crime rate, in the number of certain types of grave crimes, in the number of traffic accidents, and a slight improvement in the effort to prevent legal infractions.

The fight against embezzlement of socialist property, speculation and bribe-taking is one of the main directions in the activity of the internal affairs organs. The realization of these objectives requires improvement in the structure and organization of the work of the Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation. The Ministry, leaders of local internal affairs organs, political departments and party organizations are attempting to strengthen the Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation with qualified personnel and to improve their professional training. These and other measures have made it possible to improve the quality of the work of the BKhSS apparatus and to increase its effectiveness. As the totals for last year show, the fight against criminal infringements of socialist property intensified and the techniques for detecting large- and very large-scale embezzlement were improved.

Immediately after the publication of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Measures to Eradicate Drunkenness and Alcoholism" and other directive documents, all militia personnel were oriented toward their fulfillment. In this work, we attach paramount importance to the strengthening of the interaction with other state and law enforcement organs, labor collectives, social organizations on the job and at the place of residence, and to propaganda against alcohol.

The leadership of the ministry, oblast administrations, city and rayon departments of internal affairs, their political apparatus, and party organizations demand that militia personnel be strict and uncompromising in their fulfillment of norms calling for administrative and criminal punishment, for the imposition of fines for drunkenness.

The intensification of the struggle in this area is producing results. Already in the first one and one-half months following the implementation of documents on measures to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism, republic militia organs apprehended and instituted criminal proceedings against more than 170 speculators in alcoholic beverages and 414 moonshiners; in Alma-Ata alone, they detained 135 persons operating motor vehicles while intoxicated.

Militia organs will continue to uncompromisingly fulfill the legally specified norms calling for administrative and criminal punishments for lawbreakers, will take an active part in the creation in every labor cell, city and village of an atmosphere of intolerance toward drunkenness and parasitism, speculation and other associated legal infractions, and in the struggle to affirm sobriety in all spheres of our life.

An important role is played by meetings of leaders and the party political apparatus of internal affairs organs with labor collectives. In the first half of 1985 alone, there were more than 400 such meetings in which approximately 46,000 plant and factory workers, agricultural workers and members of the intelligentsia participated. We are trying to make this effort systematic, to see to it that the public is well informed on the militia's everyday activity, and is prepared to take an active part in its difficult but noble work at any moment.

In the year of the Great Victory and active preparation for the 27th Congress of Lenin's party, all personnel will multiply their efforts in the struggle for a further increase in the effectiveness of their operational service activity and for the fulfillment of socialist pledges adopted in honor of the party congress.

At the same time, it would be wrong to say that the work of the republic's internal affairs organs and subdivisions fully meet the party's demands. There are still many unresolved problems and shortcomings. The leadership of the ministry, oblast administrations, city and rayon departments and their party organizations and political apparatuses will have to continue to work tenaciously to strengthen party, state, and military service discipline, to strictly observe socialist legality, and to see to it that each coworker conscientiously performs his official duties.

The report-election meetings of primary party organizations are at an end. Following the directives of the April Plenum of the Central Committee, political departments, together with local party committees, have done their utmost to see to it that the communists' main meetings would be held in a businesslike fashion in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, in a highly demanding atmosphere, so that they would discuss urgent problems in the life of the collectives and ways of eliminating everything that hinders our successful work. Therein lies one of the reliable guarantees that the tasks placed before militia personnel will be successfully resolved.

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Moldavian MVD Chief

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen G. Lavranchuk, Moldavian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs: "Serving the People"]

The workers' and peasants' militia, which was established on the third day after the victory of the Great October Revolution at the initiative of V. I. Lenin, became the organ for protecting socialist public order. It has traveled a long and glorious road and has a history that is rich in heroic traditions. Every step along this road has been measured against the strides of the working people.

The present holiday of the Soviet militia is especially noteworthy. It takes place at a time when all the people are preparing for the



27th CPSU Congress, at a time of wide-ranging discussion of the new Program of the CPSU, changes in Party Regulations, and the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period up to the Year 2000.

The internal affairs organs today are operating in an exceptionally favorable sociopolitical climate. In recent years, the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important decrees and legislative acts designed to educate citizens in the spirit of conscious state and labor discipline, to improve administrative and criminal-procedural legislation, to improve the protection of socialist property, and to prevent legal infractions.

The April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee observed that the party would continue to wage the most resolute struggle against all negative phenomena alien to the socialist way of life and our communist morality.

The improvement of [crime] prevention work requires our continuous attention. This is the demand of the times. The prevention of crime and the realization of the Leninist principle of the inevitability of punishment are a twofold problem that the militia is helping to solve by making its contribution to the implementation of the party program's demand to eradicate criminality and its causes.

Much importance is attached to the further expansion and strengthening of law enforcement agencies' relations with labor collectives and the public. The Law on Labor Collectives, which was passed by the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the norms of existing legislation provide a logical and legal basis for securing a high degree of labor and social activism and for a healthier moral microclimate on the job and in the home.

While the internal affairs organs have been confronted with different tasks in the various stages of socialist construction, the main task continues to be the reliable protection of the interests of the state and the lawful rights, honor and dignity of Soviet citizens.

Many vivid pages have been written into the history of the Moldavian militia in past decades. In the fight against internal and foreign enemies of the Soviet system, militia personnel have demonstrated a high degree of courage and self-sacrifice. Andrey Bazhenov, a Russian; Fedor Fedorenko, a Ukrainian; and Konstantin Kozhokar, a Moldavian, and other militiamen who died at their combat post in peacetime, remained faithful to their duty to the end.

The militia's everyday activity is grim and stressful. Even though our country has long ago eradicated the social roots of crime, there still remain many hooligans, spongers and embezzlers of socialist property.

The militia has everything it needs to successfully combat those who hinder our life and work. Under the guidance of republic party and Soviet organs, the structure of gorrayorgany [city-rayon organs] is being improved, principles of the scientific organization of labor and management are being introduced, and personnel are receiving specialized professional training.

Scientific-technical and transport facilities of services and subdivisions have been significantly improved.

In most republic population centers, there has been a decline in the crime rate, including the commission of serious crimes, and public order and labor discipline have been strengthened. Change for the better is especially noticeable in Bendery and Tiraspol and in the Teleneshtskiy, Chernenovskiy, Floreshtskiy, Faleshtskiy, Vulkaneshtskiy, and other rayons. In close cooperation with other law enforcement organs and social formations, militia personnel in those places are working effectively to prevent crime and to instill citizens with respect for socialist legality.

The working people in Tiraspol are active participants in the movement for exemplary social discipline. Social order maintenance points, deputy groups and militia units are operating under the same plan. Political education work and well organized leisure pursuits of citizens are skillfully combined with administrative measures against lawbreakers. The results are appreciable: the number of urban crimes and violations of public order in the streets is declining and a genuine war has been declared against drunkenness and parasitism.

At a time when the party is taking every measure to multiply the national wealth and to improve the well-being of the Soviet people still further, the internal affairs organs have stepped up their fight against the embezzlement of socialist property, wastefulness, mismanagement, bribe-taking and speculation.

Thus, a group of embezzlers were detected in the Kolkhozhivprom system in Glodyanskiy Rayon. M. Khuzun, former chairman of the association, drew a number of people working in rayon procurement offices into the criminal group. The latter forged documents pertaining to the purchase of surplus agricultural products from the population which were written off as livestock feed. They stockpiled over 100 tons of surplus grain, sold it, and divided the money among themselves. The Moldavian SSR Supreme Court sentenced Khuzun to 15 years. His accomplices also received long terms of imprisonment and their ill-gotten gains were confiscated.

Another person to stand before the court was V. Mamutov, former manager of a cotton wool mill belonging to the Ministry of Local Industry, who upgraded the norms on a large quantity of low-grade cotton received from Samarkand Oblast, for which he received a bribe in the amount of 16,000 rubles.

A serious effort is being made to fulfill party and government decrees intended to stamp out drunkenness and alcoholism. Additional measures have been taken to secure the strict observance of anti-alcohol legislation and to ensure that all militia personnel perform their obligations with respect to preventing legal infractions and affirming a sober way of life. A large role here is assigned to the public. The administration, social organizations and labor collectives have a vast arsenal of means for bringing pressure to bear on drunkards. As the experience of the leading enterprises shows, the timely application of these means produces positive results.

The Moldavian CP Central Committee and the republic government are giving their unflagging attention to the activity of the internal affairs organs, to strengthening their legal basis, and to the training and education of cadres. This year, the maintenance of public order, the intensification of the fight against embezzlement, parasitism and drunkenness have repeatedly been the subject of discussion at the Buro of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and city and rayon [party] committees and have been examined at sessions of city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies.

A Soviet militiaman is a person with a high obligation. He is distinguished by his dignity and noble character, by his self-sacrificing attitude and courage, by his readiness to come to the aid of people at the first summons. This is the way the following have commended themselves: criminal investigation department personnel--V. Karpenyuk, P. Svistunov, and V. Gorobets; investigators--N. Nikora and I. Voziyan; operupolnomochennyye of the Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation--M. Mitrofan and N. Spynu; district inspectors--S. Senik and V. Slobodzyan; Militiamen S. Robu, I. Lupu, and many others.

V. I. Lenin emphasized that the working people needed a "truly people's" militia. With the constant aid and support of the local party and Soviet organs, the republic is conducting a major personnel screening and staffing effort on behalf of the militia. Every year, the guardians of legal order are joined by the best representatives of labor and army collectives.

Very recently, Vladimir Gulya, a construction engineer, began serving in the Department for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation under the sponsorship of the party committee in the Kishinev "Grazhdanstroyh" Trust; the Komsomol sponsored Yuriy Shpak, a former lathe operator at the Tiraspol Foundry Machinery Plant imeni S. M. Kirov in the "Tochlitmash" Production Association, who now works as a militiaman. They have successfully mastered their duties in a short period of time.

The new generation has someone to learn from. The Moldavian militia is rich in people whose experience and knowledge is good soil for the promotion of professional advancement. On this holiday, our veterans, soldiers of the war and the legal order--I. Getman, G. Sokolov, V. Nikolayev, V. Chernyayev, N. Andrushchenko, and P. Yurchik who are generously sharing their practical experience with young people, are deserving of warm, kind words.

Service in the internal affairs organs does not tolerate a cold heart and indifference to another's sorrow. It is frequently said of a militiaman that he helped someone, that he saved someone, that he prevented a disaster. The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs receives many letters from people expressing their heartfelt gratitude to the personnel of various militia services.

With the creation of the political organs, the MVD now devotes its principal attention to the further improvement of the activity of party organizations, to the strengthening of the party nucleus in internal affairs units, to raising the level of leadership of Komsomol organizations. We are striving

to see to it that every militiaman understands the party's policy and its demands on law enforcement activity, that he show a high degree of political and class vigilance, that he reliably safeguard the rights, life and health of citizens from criminal encroachments.

Proud of the party's trust, Soviet militia personnel are firmly resolved to do their utmost to see to it that exemplary public order is maintained in our cities and villages."

#### Tajik MVD Chief Addresses Session

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 12 Nov 85 p 2

[TADZHIKTA article: "Soviet Militia Day"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the capital city's community and personnel of republic internal affairs organs was held on 10 October in the State Russian Drama Theater imeni V. Mayakovskiy on the occasion of Soviet Militia Day. The meeting was opened by A. Kh. Khalimov, first secretary, Dushanbe party gorkom.

The state anthems of the USSR and the Tajik SSR were played. Participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected the Leninist Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee as the honorary presidium.

The report was delivered by Maj Gen Internal Service I. K. Kurbanov, TaSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In honor of the holiday, Honor Certificates of the TaSSR MVD and valuable gifts were awarded to the best personnel of republic internal affairs organs. Present at the meeting were: Yu. P. Belov, second secretary, TaSSR CP Central Committee; and I. F. Dedov, deputy chairman, TaSSR Supreme Soviet.

#### Turkmen MVD Chief on Militia Today

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by N. Ovezov, TuSSR Minister of Internal Affairs, under the rubric "Today Is Soviet Militia Day": "Faithfulness to Traditions"]

[Text] The origin and development of the Soviet militia are integrally linked to the name of V. I. Lenin. When he was devising the strategy of the proletarian revolution long before the Great October Revolution, he conceived a militia as an extremely necessary, truly all-people's armed force not only to defend the interests of the revolution but also to attack any and all enemies of the working people.

Ilich's prevision came true. Born in the fiery years of the revolution, the militia from the first year of its existence faithfully served the working people's cause.



With the victory of Soviet power, the militia was also established in Turkmenistan. It immediately took a most active part in warding off attacks by feudal-bourgeois reactionaries, bacmatch bands, bourgeois nationalists, White Guards, and foreign interventionists.

We will always remember the names of those who were present at the inception of Turkmenistan's militia: Gavriil Andreyevich Stepkin, Kurbannepes Khydyrbayev, Oraz Tachmamedov, Yakub Kuliyeu, Nikolay Petrovich Kormilitsin, Garip Nazarov, and others whose courage and faithfulness to duty are an inspiration to young militia personnel.

During the grim years of the Great Patriotic War, when all Soviet people rose up to do battle against the fascist plague, the militia was not idle. Our republic's militia rose up together with the people to defend the Homeland. At the front, many of them demonstrated exemplary steadfastness, heroism and courage. Their number included: Hero of the Soviet Union B. G. Sorokin, N. I. Lvov, N. Aynazarov, A. P. Kapriyelov, and many, many others.

As we know, the worldwide changes that are taking place in our century date back to the Great October Socialist Revolution. From year to year, our country's authority on the planet is growing. Other countries are following its example. All peace-loving peoples see in our country the guarantee of peace and prosperity. Life in our society, the relations between Soviet people in the process of communist construction, the development of democracy, and the strengthening of socialist legality and the legal order are a model for many countries in the world. This clearly reveals the importance, complexity and diversity of the tasks presently confronting the Soviet people's militia.

One of the militia's principal tasks today is to identify and eliminate the conditions that cause crime and to create a situation that precludes the possibility of committing crimes. These demands proceed from the party program. The draft of the new CPSU Program states: "State organs have the obligation to do their utmost to ensure the integrity of socialist property, to protect the personal property, honor and dignity of citizens; to wage a resolute struggle against crime; to prevent all legal infractions; and to eliminate their causes."

The performance of these important tasks depends primarily on the selection, placement and education of the personnel. The leadership and party organizations of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs view the education of young cadres as a necessary condition to the further ideological and organizational strengthening of the ranks of the militia, to increasing their activity and authority. We try to see to it that from his very first day of work in the internal affairs organs the young militiaman will assimilate his obligations and rights through hard, practical training. This entails the use of a whole complex of organizational, ideological and educational measures to involve young militiamen in social activity, to raise their leading role, political and professional training, etc.

At the same time that they implement tasks posed by the party and the government, the republic Ministry of Internal Affairs and its organs at the

local level implement organizational and preventive measures to make militia services more active and to strengthen its permanent ties with the working people. They direct their efforts toward the protection of the people's wealth, toward eradicating bribe-taking and speculation, and toward halting official abuses.

In its difficult and dangerous effort to eradicate negative phenomena, the Soviet militia has always relied and continues to rely on the aid and support of working people. Voluntary people's *druzhinas*, social points for the maintenance of public order, and comrade courts are effective links for preventing and halting legal infractions in our country. The power and influence of the labor collective are also widely used in the prevention of legal infractions. We can name many labor collectives in which this work is well organized. The Krasnovodsk Oil Refinery, the Maryskaya GRES [State Regional Electric Power Plant], the Machine Building Plant [imeni] 20-letiy TSSR, the Glass Combine imeni V. I. Lenin--this is by no means the complete list of address of the militia's active helpers.

Of course, in a number of places the struggle against legal infractions still falls short of today's demands. This is attested to by letters and declarations from citizens noting shortcomings in the work, inter alia, of the internal affairs organs. Therefore the leadership of the MVD is taking the most effective measures to eliminate shortcomings.

It should be noted that personnel of the internal affairs organs have actively joined in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the party and the government to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism. They try to use every measure to intensify the prevention of drunkenness because it is associated with a considerable percentage of such crimes and legal infractions as hooliganism, the infliction of severe bodily injury, murder, and traffic accidents. Parasitism and various kinds of mercenary crimes go hand in hand with drunkenness. Of course, it is impossible to rely solely on militia measures in the fight against such an evil as drunkenness. Success in its prevention is determined by the intensive joint efforts of the entire population.

The militia's activity is manysided. Millions of citizens that in one way or another come in contact with the militia naturally form their own opinion about the style, culture and quality of the work of militia personnel, approving examples of the conscientious fulfillment of their duty and condemning instances of red tape, inefficiency and inattention to people. And of course people are especially strict in evaluating the professional ability of the militia to protect the fruits of the people's labor, public order, and the rights and legal interests, honor and dignity of Soviet citizens.

The demand of the time is to put a complete end to violations of legality and legal order. It is from the position of this high demand of the party that the republic's militia organs determine the basic directions of their work today. Realizing the high responsibility of their assigned task, they will preserve and multiply the glorious traditions of the Soviet militia and guard the sacred interest of the Motherland.

### Ukrainians Mark Day in Ceremony

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Nov 85 p 1

[RATAU article: "On Guard for Law and Order"]

[Text] Kiev. 10 [November 1985]. A meeting devoted to the observance of Soviet Militia Day was held here today.

In the presidium were: A. A. Titarenko, member of Politburo; second secretary, Ukrainian CP Central Committee; Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, member of Politburo, Ukrainian CP Central Committee; first deputy chairman, UkSSR Council of Ministers; Yu. N. Yelchenko, member of Politburo, Ukrainian CP Central Committee; first secretary, Kiev Gorkom; S. N. Mukha, candidate member, Politburo, Ukrainian CP Central Committee; chairman, UkSSR Committee of State Security; Yu. G. Bakhtin, deputy chairman, Presidium, UkSSR Supreme Soviet; G. I. Revenko, first secretary, Kiev Obkom; A. S. Chumak, department chief, Ukrainian CP Central Committee; and the leaders of a number of republic ministers and departments.

They report was delivered by Col Gen Internal Serv I. D. Gladush, UkSSR minister of internal affairs. Representatives of labor collectives and of the city and oblast community must attentively study the experience of fraternal u

The meeting discussed the tasks of law enforcement organs stemming from the decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. It noted that the struggle against manifestations of alien ideology and morality, against all negative phenomena is an important, integral part of communist education work. The party attaches paramount importance to the consistent, steady eradication of embezzlement, bribe-taking, speculation, parasitism, drunkenness, hooliganism, private ownership ideology, and money-grubbing. It is the duty and obligation of the internal affairs organs to use the full power of the law to this end.

Participants in the meeting adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

### Daily Life of Ukrainian Militia

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 9 Nov 85 p 7

[Articles by the correspondent collective of PRAVDA UKRAINY and the editors of SOVETSKIY MILITSIONER]

[Text] From the Bottom of the Lake

It was a calm, serene day. Our son Ivan decided to go swimming in the lake on the edge of Vladimir-Volynskiy in Volyn Oblast. He started to swim across the lake when he was suddenly seized with cramps. He disappeared beneath the

water.

Aleksey Adamovich Lashchuk, militia 1st sgt, commander of a patrol post service unit of the Vladimir-Volynskiy ROVD, happened to be at the lake. Without a moment's reflection, he dived in after our son. At the risk of his life, he dived to a great depth five times before he found Ivan's unbreathing body. Even though he was dizzy from the lack of oxygen, the militia 1st sgt mustered the strength to pull our son to the shore. He then performed first aid and called the ambulance. The doctors said later that in another minute or two, the lad would have been beyond help.

Today Ivan is healthy and working. We are all eternally happy. We will never forget Aleksey Adamovich's noble act. We wish him and his comrades success in their work and good health!

The Shushnyak Family  
Sokal'skiy Rayon  
Lvov Oblast

[Text] Night Call

When the telephone rings in the duty office after midnight, it is usually bad news. This time was no exception. The call from the central rayon hospital in Mukachev reported that Magarita Ch. had been brought in suffering from severe wounds to the body. Her neighbor had called the ambulance.

An immediate visit to the scene of the event revealed that she had been assaulted. The criminals had left no clues. The neighbor of the woman in the hospital had seen no strangers near her home and had not noticed anything suspicious that evening. He had noticed that something was wrong merely by chance. When he walked out into the yard, he heard moans coming from his neighbor's open window. He knocked. No one answered. He turned the knob...the door was open. And then he saw the housewife, whose face was battered, tied to a chair. Things were strewn about the room.

When Militia Maj I. S. Fabritsiy, department chief, arrived at the GOVD, he asked:

"Has the victim regained consciousness?"

"Not yet," Maj M. M. Bordey, his deputy, replied.

"We must carefully examine the victim's house and continue interrogating people," Fabritsiy ordered. "Someone must have seen something."

The first break came from a witness at about 4 am. He claimed that two men of average height had approached him around twilight and asked him to point out the house of Magarita Ch. One of them, he recalled precisely, wore a dark coat; he thought the other one, who was slightly shorter, was wearing a blue or green jacket.



Soon thereafter, operupolnomochenny V. Kochetov, who had kept watch at the victim's bedside, returned from the hospital: the woman had come to and described everything that happened.

She had been watching television that evening. Suddenly she heard a man's voice behind her. The stranger had probably gained entrance to the house through the bathroom window which she had forgotten to lock. He threatened her and ordered her to give him the key to the front door. She acquiesced. He opened the door and admitted another man. They demanded money and valuables. Ch. said that she had nothing of value. The strangers tied the woman to a chair and began beating her. They took a goldplated broach, a transistor radio, a bottle of cognac, and a bottle of champagne. She did not remember what happened after that. How were they dressed? The features coincided with those already known to the militia. They were not numerous! Peoples with such features were not found in public places. This meant they were living in someone's house. It was decided to launch a full-scale search of all apartments where such guests might find shelter.

The woman living there did not open the door though clearly no one was sleeping in the apartment. She finally admitted GOVD coworkers I. V. Kovach and Ye. I. Kobal. Among the guests, they immediately saw a tall man in a black coat. They also saw next to him the shorter person and a blue jacket next to him in the corner. They also found all the stolen items in the apartment: the broach, the bottles, the transistor radio. When the woman was interrogated the next morning, she confirmed the fact that her "guests" had brought her these things.

#### [Text] The Fight in the Square

In the late hours, militiamen belonging to the patrol post service patrol the streets in two's. But on this occasion, Militia Jr Sgt Nasir Khanov was alone. He stopped at the Yuzhnyy bus terminal. He went in and looked around to see what kind of passengers were there at one in the morning. It was about time for him to go home.

He reached the square. His steps had a hollow resonance in the silence of the night. He still did not know what was ahead in the darkness. The sound of his footsteps were perceived as the last hope. The person who had been paralyzed with fear just a minute ago suddenly shouted:

"Help!"

Khanov realized that he was already running toward a woman's scream. The branches lashed painfully at his face. The screaming stopped. The militiaman wondered for an instant which way he should go. Every minute counted. Perhaps it was already too late.

Nasir went a few more steps and saw a woman who was fighting off two young men. Upon seeing the militiaman, they ran scattered in opposite directions. Khanov stopped for a second: which one should he pursue? He also wanted to say something to the woman. Just then he felt a sharp pain in his back.

His legs became less and less obedient. He clutched at the grass and hummocks. He did not want to lose sight of that fleeing silhouette. Nasir realized that he was losing ground. Even then he did not think of aiming at the fugitive's back. A warning shot rang out. The unknown person stopped.

"Drop the knife!"

The man appeared to obey the junior sergeant's demand and gave the appearance that he was preparing to drop the knife when he suddenly rushed at Khanov. Nasir could have pulled the trigger but instead he thrust out his arm to ward off the blow. The struggle was fierce and short. Khanov won. The next question was how to deliver the criminal to the militia. His strength was waning.

And help came. Initially he was helped by a man and then some other people turned up. Khanov was feeling very faint but he nonetheless delivered the criminal to the Voroshilovskiy Rayon foreign affairs department. The junior sergeant then lost consciousness...

Nasir Khanov will soon be back on the job. For his bravery and self-sacrificing actions in the process of apprehending a dangerous criminal, the militiaman of the patrol post service of the internal affairs administration of the Donetsk Gorispolkom received a commendation by order of the chief of the city administration. Incidentally, this is the second commendation Khanov has received in the slightly more than one year he has worked for the militia.

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CSO: 1830/187

## SOCIAL ISSUES

### FACTORY BRIGADES ASSUME DISCIPLINARY RESPONSIBILITY

Riga SOVETSAKYA LATVIYA in Russian 22 Oct 85 p 2

[Article: "Responsibility: It's Everyone's"]

[Text] Educating transgressors in the office of the authorities is no longer practiced at the Daugavpils Sprocket Chain Plant. The status of not only labor but also of social discipline has now more and more become the concern of the brigades and the departments. They have accepted the collective moral and physical responsibility for the conduct of everyone and are successfully maintaining order.

Formerly, managers reprimanded the guilty party behind closed doors and determined a punishment. And then returning to the work area, the culprit would find a sympathetic ear: as they say, who hasn't had this happen to them? Now, though, being brought "on the carpet" before the brigade, entrusted with everyone's honor and wages, he can't depend on leniency.

For example, longshoreman V. Sevastopol signed an obligation with everyone for collective responsibility and shortly thereafter came to work with a hangover. He sensed that a stern lecture awaited him at the brigade. After all, it was his fault that all his comrades were forced to do without the monthly bonus. A worker was sent to the director with the guilty party. But he didn't repent. "The brigade will decide," was the response. And so, the culprit was unsuccessful in avoiding an impartial talk with his comrades. A lesson to the transgressor is long remembered. And worker M. Upeniyek, having committed a misdemeanor, was discharged. He was shamed before his comrades.

"It has been five months since our brigades pledged to assume collective responsibility," said the secretary of the enterprise's party committee, A. Gusyev. The desire of people to more quickly maintain exemplary order is attested to by the widespread nature of this movement headed by communists. These obligations have already been adopted by more than 90 brigades and departments. The very scope of this movement shows absentees and idlers that there is only one simple path: work honestly. In the main, everyone understands this. In all, four violations were committed at this time. But each one was viewed as an "isolated instance."

The brigades have become real schools for educating people to recognize and feel responsibility. Here's another example. One of the brigades decided to convert to collective responsibility. And at this time electrician V. Shabutskiy was subjected to it. And even though the management had every reason to discharge him, with the brigade also having an easy opportunity to remove the transgressor, V. Shabutskiy remained at the plant. The brigade turned to the trade union committee with a request to retain him and there and then signed an obligation on collective moral and physical responsibility. Seeing such a regard for people, their firm belief, it is unlikely he would let down his comrades.

The number of brigades, with their full complement, which have adopted collective responsibility grows every day. From good order in every work space to good order at the enterprise: that's the path by which the collective intends to convincingly proceed from now on.

8504

CSO: 1800/68



## CULTURE

### GEORGIAN SCULPTOR DECRIES NON-PROFESSIONALISM IN ART

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 August 1985 carries on page 4 distinguished sculptor Merab Berdzenishvili's 2,300-word article decrying the pernicious spread, in recent years, of "non-professionalism" in the arts, in particular in sculpture and painting but also in literature. Because professionally trained art experts are in short supply (and many who could and should speak up elect instead of keep silent), much of what passes for art--including public art such as historical and heroic monuments--is "mediocre" and reflects a "cheapening" of the true artist's calling.

The great "primitive" painter Pirosmani's vibrant and uniquely Georgian works, by earning world acclaim for Georgia's arts in general, have at the same time brought harm, encouraging as they have a proliferation of amateur-professionals who turn out "practically on an assembly-line basis" essentially unworthy works in such genres as, say, metal-chasing and metallic sculpture ("physicians doing sculpting on the side").

To remedy this situation, the author sounds an urgent call for insisting on thorough, professional training for artists, and for the creation of a solid body of equally professional art critics and experts.

In a brief aside, Berdzenishvili alludes to "sculptors" who have in effect plagiarized the work of true artists. In a time when we have "banished extortionists and robbers" this must no longer happen, but as to "specific instances and names"--time will reveal all.

### GEORGIAN PROVINCE'S LOST FOLKSONGS RESEARCH REVIVED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 August 1985 carries on page 4 Tbilisi Conservatory Docent Valerian Magradze's 1,000-word article about successful efforts to research and revive the unique ancient folksongs of the district formerly known as Meskheta Province [mainly today's Aspindza and Akhaltsikhe rayons], which were all but completely lost during centuries of "foreign domination". Magradze, himself a native of Meskheta, spent 23 years tracking down the diminishing number of extremely old people who could remember any of their forefathers' songs. In all he recorded some 800 items, of which 80 proved to be "pure Meskheta" and 20 have been completely restored through painstaking comparison and analysis to fill in gaps and

eliminate distortions due to faulty memories. At Magradze's initiative, a men's chorus was formed which he named "Meskheti," made up of men from all over the republic and even one Azeri, which undertook to learn and perform these songs in the Meskhetian manner.

The big test came when the Meskheti Chorus napped a five-concert tour of the district: would the Meskhetians accept their efforts? The answer was a resounding Yes as thrilled audiences lavished praise and gratitude at hearing the old songs "after a century of silence."

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CSO: 1830/226

REGIONAL ISSUES

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF LENINGRAD DAM VIEWED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 p 2

[Interview with I. A. Shiklomanov, doctor of geographical sciences, director of the State Hydrological Institute of the USSR State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Protection, by S. Samoylis; date and place not specified]

[Text] More than once our newspaper has told about the construction of a complex to protect Leningrad from flooding. Thousands of laborers and engineers are creating a sea shield which will guard the city against natural disasters.

But, in order to begin and to carry out this gigantic construction project, massive work was required from the scientists. It began long before construction commenced and up to now accompanies it. This is very responsible work which has already provided answers to many complicated questions: How does nature behave? Will it upset the ecological balance of Neva Bay? Readers' interest in these questions is attested to by the many letters to the newspaper. With its assistance the topic was determined for a discussion with doctor of geographical sciences, I. A. Shiklomanov, director of the State Committee on Hydrometeorology and Environmental Protection, the lead institute in the study of the ecological condition of the Neva water system.

[Question] Igor Alekseyevich, how is the complex to protect Leningrad from flooding comprised and how will it operate?

[Answer] The protective complex which separates the Neva Bay from the eastern portion of the Gulf of Finland is a gigantic structure more than 25 kilometers in length. It is divided by Kotlin Island in two parts, the north and south, which correspondingly abut Gorskaya and the village of Bronka not far from Lomonosov. Within the system's complex there will be six water passage and two ship passage structures which are quite huge. For ships they will be 110 and 200 meters, and for water passage from 280 to 330 meters. The height of this system will be eight meters, the width from 20 to 30 meters. Incidentally, along the system there will be a sixlane highway which subsequently will form the basis of the ring road around Leningrad and allow for ease in supplying the city.

The complex will operate like this: Hydrological forecasters in advance inform about impending flooding conditions (now these data can be received from five-six hours beforehand). A signal is sent from the central control unit and the water passage structures are closed. It should be stated that the primary reason for flooding is the so-called "long wave." It forms in the Gulf of Finland due to the peculiarities of its location in the Baltic and the specific nature of wave and wind behavior. There is no threat to the city when these structures are closed.

[Question] While planning this protective complex many problems were examined. Which ones concerned the ecology?

[Answer] Included in those questions relating to construction, the scientists had to resolve whether the Neva Bay would be turned into a swamp as a result of change in the flow system and what damage would occur in the water exchange between the Neva Bay and the Gulf of Finland. Scientific examinations were conducted and then a state commission of experts confirmed the opinion of the specialists: Construction and a number of other factors would not have a decisive influence on the quality of the water in Neva Bay. The fact is that in Leningrad until recently no qualitative purification of sewage into the Neva River which flows then into Neva Bay was done. The decree on the construction of the protective complex stated that simultaneous with raising this structure, but at an accelerated pace, construction of sewage treatment plants must commence. The first of them became operational in 1979 on the island of Belyy. Now they operate as well in Zelenogorsk and Sestropetsk. Work is underway for the Krasnoselskiy sewage treatment plants. Plans call for startup of the first phase of the northern units. Currently one-third of the sewage water is completely purified. Besides this, the purity of Neva Bay, to a great extent, depends on the water in Lake Ladoga. Speaking in the language of physicians, not long ago Lake Ladoga was in "critical condition." Agricultural and industrial waste was dumped into it which, in the final analysis, significantly reflected on the purity of Neva Bay. Last year the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree "On supplemental measures for the protection and efficient utilization of water and other resources in the basins of lakes Ladoga, Onega and Ilmen. We hope that the situation in the Ladoga will soon change so that it will be "felt" in Neva Bay.

[Question] Today in Neva Bay and in the eastern portion of the Gulf of Finland complex scientific research is being conducted. What have been the results?

[Answer] The research began in 1980. First, we had to forecast the ecological condition of the Neva Bay eastern portion of the Gulf of Finland in conjunction with the construction of a protective complex and water treatment plants. Second, we had to provide scientific substantiation of measures to improve this system. Some 30 Leningrad institutions are involved in resolving these tasks. Mathematical models have been developed on how the system functions and there is a physical model. In it (it's the approximate size of a soccer field) a portion of the water system from the Liteynny Bridge to Zelenogorsk has been reproduced. In the physical model various possible situations are created and studied. For example, there is the pronounced oscillation of the water in the Gulf of Finland. Several expeditions



constantly are at work in Neva Bay.

What worries scientists today? First, there are various unpredictable ecological changes associated with the technology of carrying out construction. I'll cite an example. Today the northern portion of Neva Bay has already been spanned and work on the southern portion still continues. Under actual conditions approximately 60 percent of the water passes to the north from Kotlin island and 40 from the south. Construction was conceived as being a uniform building of its components in order not to upset this relationship. But for various objective reasons today's situation arose.

It's not difficult to guess that the flow system has changed and that a large part of the water has begun to run off to the south. In the north there are portions of lowered water exchange, and contaminating substances have started to accumulate. After carrying out experiments we arrived at the conclusion that this phenomenon is temporary. As the southern portion becomes more operational the situation will gradually normalize.

By the way, I'd like to note that the width of water and ship passage facilities is one-and-a-half times larger than on the Neva. This is a guarantee that the water will flow with the same speed and that conditions will not be created that will lead to eutrophy, that is, decomposition.

Recently we received letters asking, "Won't the construction cause an overgrowth of algae in the Gulf of Finland?" "Won't the ecological structure be damaged?" Yes, there are algae but this in no way is connected with carrying out this work. The Gulf of Finland, like the Baltic Sea, is a "blossoming" gulf. Every year a mass of algae forms in it, a portion of which works its way to the shore. This was the case even 10 or 20 years ago. This is in no way dependent upon the complex to protect Leningrad from flooding.

[Question] You mentioned letters with questions from people in Leningrad. Our editorial office also receives them. People ask where will the ice from Lake Ladoga go? They are convinced that there will be flooding, a "bath day" for the Neva River, whenever the protective structures are closed. They feel that the water, in this instance, the Neva's, will overflow the banks.

[Answer] I'll try to answer these questions. Data collected over many years indicate that the ice from Lake Ladoga generally does not transfer to the Gulf of Finland, but melts directly in Neva Bay. Last winter, which was very severe, we anticipated an accumulation of ice in the northern structures but no such thing took place. It was only at Kronstadt that a narrow strip lingered an extra week.

There is a widely held opinion that flooding is a unique type of "bath day" for the Neva. People say that the water arrives and washes away all the dirt and the departs. This is not so. Earlier we conducted detailed studies of several floods. After flooding the water did not become cleaner. It contained filth from the shore, algae and bottom deposits.

Those things which concern the situation when the Neva floods the shores can be easily calculated. Water passage structures can be closed for a maximum of 24

hours (there cannot be flooding over a longer period). When the waters are heavy in the Neva the level of the Neva Bay will rise over an area of 300 square kilometers to an elevation of more than oneandahalf meters. The Neva could not "endure" this.

[Question] Igor Alekseyevich, in the course of construction, is operational scientific work carried out?

[Answer] Besides the longrange scientific research, we have obligated ourselves to operational control over the ecological condition of the water while building this shield from flooding. In practice throughout the world there is no similar experience of such monthly evaluation and such shortrange prognostication. We now insist on opening the maximum number of water passage outlets to the north in order to eliminate the negative effects about which I've spoken.

It's necessary to mention that precisely such active scientific research on this most important water project (for five years we've derived more data on the hydrology and biology of the Neva Bay than in the preceding 100) has provided an impetus to the very necessary Neva Bay construction of water treatment plants and an entire complex of environmental protection measures in the entire basin of the river.

8504

CSO: 1800/46

## REGIONAL ISSUES

### GEORGIAN RAYON'S ECONOMY THRIVES, WITH ONE EXCEPTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 9 August 1985 carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,900-word piece about the economic and social upsurge that is proceeding apace in Akhaltsikhe Rayon in line with the Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian CSSR Council of Ministers decree of some years back and, particularly, since the appointment of Dimitri Kotetishvili as raykom first secretary 2 years ago. City development is very impressive both visually and in terms of "content," as exemplified by the attractive and well-equipped rayon hospital. Dynamic industrial development is seen in the rayon's agate-diatomite mines, which produce world-class diatomites to the tune of over 70,000 tons yearly and semiprecious agate which sells for 26 rubles per kilogram; the thriving electric motors plant; a cotton goods mill; and canning factories. Agriculture--especially livestock--is prospering.

The one "sour note" is the rayon's ailing coal mine, the only one still operating there since the others were closed down in the 1960's. Before that, the mines were producing 200,000 tons a year. The first 5 months of this year, the mine produced only 6,500 tons instead of the planned 20,000, the production cost is 56.3 rubles per ton instead of the targeted 38.1. Furthermore, its 50-52 percent ash content makes the coal difficult to sell.

If the remaining mine is closed, where will its 400 workers go? When the others closed years ago their workers were supposed to find employment in newly-built local enterprises which failed to materialize. This time, however, plans look more promising: the electric motors plant is to be expanded, a building block plant is projected, and eventually a GES will be built. A number of other good sources of income are to be developed by processing agricultural and forest materials--e.g., turpentine from the roots of coniferous trees that have been felled, and starch from otherwise wasted substandard potatoes.

All residents of Akhaltsikhe, representing 22 nationalities, are keenly aware that they live in an international border district and therefore take special care to provide their young people with good military-patriotic indoctrination. Close liaison is maintained with border guard units, and "everyone in the rayon, young or old, is a faithful defender of our homeland's borders."

#### GEORGIANS INTERVIEW USSR OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 August 1985 carries on page 4 Paata Natsvlishvili's 800-word interview with Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and National Olympic Committee, on the state of sports in Georgia, "Big Three" Olympic rivalry between the USSR, the United States and the GDR, the menace of "professionalization" and "commercialization" of the Olympics, and attitudes toward the choice of Seoul as the site of the 1988 Olympiad.

Gramov gives high marks to Georgia's sports and physical culture efforts in recent years, but notes that the republic's magnificent winter sports potential is badly underutilized. Swimming is another sport in which Georgia is lagging. As to the Big Three rivalry, the "balance" is clearly undergoing dynamic change. The USSR still lags in winter sports, especially skiing. As for growing professionalization and commercialization, the USSR, the socialist camp, and all progressive forces are staunchly against it, and a recent meeting in Berlin on the subject rejected the proposal to allow professional soccer, hockey, and tennis players up to the age of 23 to participate in the Olympics. The USSR is unhappy about the choice of Seoul for the 1988 Olympics for several reasons. South Korea is not a UN member and has no diplomatic relations with 40 countries--making arrangements for participation difficult. Furthermore, the choice constitutes blatant "interference in domestic affairs." Nevertheless, the choice is a fact, and the USSR is preparing diligently for the Games.

#### RED TAPE SNAGS ADOPTION OF AUTOMATION SYSTEMS IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 August 1985 carries on page 2 KOMUNISTI's recently deceased Rustavi stringer Givi Dzindzibadze's 1,500-word article about the R&D work being done by the Avtomatprom Institute in Rustavi, which has designed outstanding automatic control systems and automation devices for numerous enterprises in the USSR and abroad (one such system, which automates aluminum and alloy processing facilities in a Czechoslovak metallurgy plant, is "unique in the world").

The trouble is, industrial enterprises in Rustavi itself have taken the least advantage of their neighboring institute's designs and products despite the promise of greatly increased productivity, efficiency, and profits. Azot Association, the Rustavi Metallurgy Plant (RMZ), and others are named as deficient in this regard. One reason is the unsatisfactory structure of the R&D incentive and financing system. It is essential to "give more independence (along with responsibility, of course) to plant managers." In addition, if the RMZ, for example, wishes to initiate the adoption of some Avtomatprom development, it must submit the proposal to the USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Ministry which, if it approves, then submits the plan to the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Devices, and Control Systems, after which the work may begin. This wasteful and time-consuming Tbilisi-Moscow-Tbilisi trip is one of the biggest impediments to productive adoption of scientific and technical developments. Ironically, RMZ has less trouble adopting an



Avtomatprom device or system that has already been tested and adopted elsewhere.

Final passages consider the role of the Rustavi Territorial-Intersectorial Association, which should coordinate efforts of this kind, and the director of the institute notes that "higher organs" are now examining the question of creating a special production association to supervise the study, drafting and implementation of relevant plans.

#### GEORGIAN MOUNTAIN RESORT'S POTENTIAL STILL UNREALIZED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 August 1985 devotes most of page 3 to a KOMUNISTI Round Table concerning the long-awaited and much-discussed but as yet almost wholly unrealized development of the Bakhmaro mountain resort in Chokhatauri Rayon. This spectacular highland district, with its crisp clean air, lush forests, and "perfect blending" of mountain and coastal climate, has unparalleled potential for tourism and recreation (including winter sports) as well as medical treatment and therapy for a variety of health disorders.

Participants in the Round Table cite passages from the reports of scientific and medical expeditions starting as early as the 1920's concerning the district's healthful climate and other valuable features, along with recommendations as to what is to be done and where to begin. Similar reports are cited down through the years, with occasional references as to why specific directives could not be implemented, why roads could not be built, why funds were not, after all, available, and so on. Both republic-level and rayon-level participants, like their predecessors through the decades, explain their problems and make excuses.

The upshot is, however, that roads are still inadequate, plans for big hotel and tourist accommodations have never materialized, the structures that have been erected (mostly wooden ones, including privately-owned dachas) are dilapidated or have succumbed to last winter's severe snowfall, and the like.

Officials representing the Trade Union Resort Administration Council, Gruzglavenergo, the Communications Ministry, and the Consumer Services Ministry tell what their sector has done, even going so far as to say "we carried out [this or that directive] completely and in the stipulated timeframe," to which the editors respond with heavy irony and, alluding to the little boy in Hans Christian Andersen's tale, repeat "But the Emperor Is Naked?".

#### NEW BAZAAR REGULATIONS IN GEORGIA EVALUATED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 August 1985 carries on page 4 a 2,400-word report of the findings of a KOMUNISTI raid on several Tbilisi kolkhoz bazaars to check out compliance with the new regulations, also brief quotes from readers making suggestions to improve the system and some commentary on the fact that neither the state stores nor the newly

instituted "trade service bureaus" have been able to compete with farmers selling their own produce.

Letters to the editor indicate that both farmers and customers are pleased that the new regulations are driving the "sharks and kulaks" from the bazaars. Some citizens, however, object to the restrictions placed on the sale of meat in the bazaars--why should a farmer not have that right if he has completed all his obligations and been properly authorized? The result is that farmers resort to peddling meat in city streets or, worse from the health standpoint, at the side of dusty roads. Other suggestions include the creation of procurement points in the villages, issuing bazaar permits as definite hours so that farmers do not have to wait around all day for absent officials, and using kolkhoz and sovkhoz trucks to provide transport and thus avoid "road adventures" on the way to market.

The KOMUNISTI raid team found both positive and negative phenomena. In many places, authorized farmers were doing a brisk business in high-quality produce at reasonable prices, and bazaar officials and militiamen were doing a good job of enforcing the rules. In other cases, however, raid team members found unauthorized peddlers and bribe-taking officials; meat and poultry that had not been properly inspected because the "veterinarian could not be bothered to leave his office and look"; and bazaar controllers extorting extra money from farmers for counter space, trays, smocks, and scales. Worse, many of the victims of these abuses clammed up when they found they were talking to raid team members. In addition, permits were found to be incorrectly or incompletely filled out and often barely legible.

The final passages of the article, pegged to Patiashvili's remarks at the recent ideology aktiv with regard to the need to make the state system of produce marketing more competitive with the bazaars, note that this ideal is far from being realized. Even the "trade service bureaus" that have been set up in conjunction with the bazaars have a tough time competing with the farmers either in terms of price or quality (sample prices on a number of produce items are listed). The situation is certainly no better in such major retail outlets as Tbilisi's Central Produce Supermarket, which staple fruits and vegetables are always in short supply or absent altogether, and the quality of what is available is not very good. This happens despite firm agreements with farms in adjacent rayons, which have persistently failed to supply the goods in the agreed-on amounts or assortments. One major cause is the lack of a well-organized transport system, despite the fact that additional trucks have been allocated. State stores are also plagued by their inability to get rid of mounting stocks of deteriorated produce, buyers for which (re-processors) tend to wait until later in the season, when prices will go even lower.

#### KURDS HOLD MEETING IN TELAVI, GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 14 August 1985 carries on page 2 D. Gergishvili's 300-word item reporting a meeting of Kurds from Tbilisi and Telavi in the club of the Telavi Thread Factory. Initiated by

The People's Friendship Museum and the Telavi Raykom, the gathering's slogan was "Brothers Have One Goal." Speakers included Kerim Amoyev, chairman of the People's Friendship Museum's Commission for Work With the Kurdish Population, historian Lamara Fashayeva, Kurdish poets and other distinguished citizens, and representatives of other nationalities. The get-together ended with the performance of a concert and a Kurdish play.

#### GEORGIAN RAYON'S EFFORTS TOWARD POPULATION GROWTH SUCCESSFUL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 August 1985 carries on page 3 B. Chkhaidze's 1,700-word article on the positive results of 3 years of deliberate efforts to encourage natural population growth in Makharadze Rayon. Partly in response to the Sixth Georgian CP Central Committee [Science] Plenum's admonishments to "influence the demographic situation on the basis of scientifically validated measures," the Makharadze Raykom and Rayispolkom worked out elements of an effective demographic policy aimed at improving women's working conditions, providing material and moral-psychological support to large families, improving cultural and consumer services, upgrading medical care, and expanding the network of child-care facilities.

Lenin Kolkhoz in Natanebi Village came immediately to the forefront with initiatives and measures designed to keep young people in the district and provide good conditions for raising families. The party committee and kolkhoz management passed statutes giving mothers with three children or more a 15-percent raise and granting large families (three children or more) long-term home loans of 1,500 rubles. Young men continued to be credited with cumulative pay while away serving in the military.

The raykom buro endorsed the Natanebi measures and directed all administrative units and farms to emulate them. In addition, a new official demographic program was drawn up which included directives to local ispolkoms to conduct a thorough "demographic inventory" [pasportizatsiya] of families in the district--composition, number of children, marital status, occupation, and the like. Kolkhoz mothers with babies were to be given reduced working hours and output norms. Kolkhozes were directed to give supplemental pay to mothers of many children. Large families were to be allocated cars out of turn. The RAPO created a special fund for large families to provide school-age children with textbooks and uniforms, and Pioneers were sent to camp free.

The results have been good. The rayon population rose by 1,606 in these three years. Birth statistics show an overall rise, as well as growth in the number of multichild families having one more. Medical services and infrastructure have been expanded and improved. The demographic inventory program is proceeding apace, monitored by local ispolkoms.

Nevertheless, efforts are not vigorous enough everywhere, and "ideological support" could be better. These and other facets of the subject were discussed in depth at a recent Makharadze party-economic aktiv. "Many Children Means a Strong Nation!"



#### GEORGIA'S ANALITPRIBOR EXPERIMENTS PROMOTE FASTER IMPLEMENTATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 August 1985 carries on page 2 L. Kinkladze's 600-word article about on-going measures and experiments in the Analitpribor Scientific-Production Association, particularly its Tbilisi test plant, to promote more creative research and development and shorten the time it takes to get new ideas from the drawing board into production. The Tbilisi test plant not only makes and tests new instruments but also creates them; one example mentioned is an environmental pollution meter which is in demand abroad as well as in the USSR. Some 50 percent of the plant's output bears the Emblem of Quality.

One experiment focuses on compliance with delivery contracts and high-quality production and provides for more management independence with regard to the production of new items. The plant has been somewhat hampered, however, by "being regarded as merely a facility engaged in series production" (the first half of this year, as a result, only two new items made it into production).

Remodeling of facilities and the installation of sophisticated production lines continue apace. The plant has strong liaison with a number of research institutions and VUZ's in the USSR, including Leningrad State University, the Leningrad Optical Institute, and others. It has a joint project with Hungary's Szadelky Firm to develop an ionometer production line.

In all these endeavors, emphasis is placed on the right kind of effective moral and material incentive for the most creative workers. One that will go into effect in the head plant in 1986 is designed to yield more and higher-quality output from fewer personnel.

#### CANAL BUILDERS IN ADJARIA COMPLAIN OF LATE WAGES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 August 1985 carries on page 4 M. Gorgiladze's 600-word report of chronically late wages paid to construction workers of Kolkhidastroy Trust who are building canals in various parts of Adjara. Sometimes wages are 2 to 3 months late. The reporter visited one busy camp in Shuakhevi Rayon and got an earful from disgruntled builders who are called upon to work very hard in remote districts under difficult conditions and in all kinds of weather. One builder complained that he lives in Batumi, works in Shuakhevi and has to go all the way up to Lanchkhuti to get paid--and all too often he comes back empty-handed. His case was no exception. The workers also complained that management neglects them and will not listen to their requests or suggestions.

Inquiring into the overall progress of construction work in Adjara, the reporter found that the pace is lagging badly behind schedule, and some projects have hardly even been started. Figures are cited on ruble amounts of construction that were to have been completed but have not been. He reminds trust managers that failure to pay wages on time is not only a drag on the work but also a crime.



## MEASURES GIVEN TO BOOST TEA PROCESSING EFFICIENCY IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 August 1985 carries on page 2 V. Gozalishvili's 1,400-word interview with Tea Industry Committee Chairman Enver Malazonia and his deputy Revaz Dolidze concerning measures to expand and upgrade tea processing factories in order to keep up with deliveries of tea leaf, improve the quality of the product, and make up the gap between supply and demand that has been getting bigger the past 10 years.

New factories recently completed in Tskaltubo and Kobuleti are already in operation, and results have been excellent. A noteworthy feature of the projects is that the Finnish firm Kaurkomarkinati was chosen to design and partially outfit the factories. The "technological equipment" came from Batumi, but the Finns provided the building, wiring, ventilation and conditioning system, dust traps and laboratory. Work on similar factories is underway in nine other tea-growing rayons. An automated central control system is now being tested in Kobuleti.

Several passages discuss the use of heat pumps in tea processing. Experience in their use at the Samtredia factory has demonstrated vastly greater efficiency and less cost than burning fuel oil (Mazut); they also help environmental pollution. In addition, the "surplus cold" gained from the heat processes can be used in the fermentation stage and for storing the extra tea leaf that accumulates during the height of the harvest season. How the heat pumps were installed and how they work is sketched at length.

## SURVEY OF GEORGIAN FARM CO-OP ARRANGEMENTS OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Docent R. Gogokhia, head of the Socio-economic Problems Laboratory in the Center for the Study, Shaping, and Forecasting of Public Opinion, and P. Gedzhadze, head of the Agricultural Production Committee's Department of the Food Program and Individual Auxiliary Farms, about the findings of a sociological survey concerning pluses and minuses in co-op arrangements between individual farmers and sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The findings, which were examined by the Georgian CP Central Committee Secretariat, revealed that most of those surveyed approved of the program and urged that it be perfected and promoted further. Figures are given on percentages of respondents approving particular aspects, amounts of livestock turned over to contracting farmers for fattening, amounts of feed and land allocated, sales of various livestock products to the state, and so on.

Amidst the general enthusiasm for the plan, however, a cautionary note was sounded against allowing individual livestock operations to flourish at the expense of the social sector. The latter tendency was growing in a number of named rayons, and RAPO and social-sector farm officials had to be called on the carpet by the Agricultural Production Committee.

Some 80 percent of those polled saw no real "conflicts" between the two sides, but 20 percent cautioned that such can arise because of careless drafting of the co-op contracts--omission of stipulations on live weight of the animals, specific timetables, amounts of feed to be supplied to the individual farmers, and the like. It was found also that many kolkhoz officials--Kvareli Rayon is singled out--neglect the program altogether and shunt the job onto the procurement units. Two-thirds of those surveyed noted that contract provisions came to naught in many cases (several rayons are named), and one-half urged that economic and administrative sanctions be imposed for noncompliance.

Almost all the respondents believed that man-days completed on co-op contract work should be counted toward the obligatory man-day minimum on sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

There was "unanimous" opinion (59 percent overall, ranging from 52 percent in Mtskheta Rayon to 77 percent in Tetritskaro Rayon) that as time goes on, individual farm operations and development should be regulated in a systematic manner by the social-sector farms. This, because the potential of individual farms is, for a number of products, not being fully realized. In addition, the scarcity or total lack of small-scale mechanization, mineral fertilizers, quality seed and seedlings, and the like, as well as problems with the sale of individual farmers' surplus goods, makes such a move mandatory.

One of the worst problems is the lack of reliable deliveries of feed for co-op livestock (percentages are cited). Respondents urged that sovkhoz and kolkhoz plans include legally mandatory stipulations regarding the supply of feeds and other items necessary to accomplish all points in the co-op contracts.

#### CAUSES OF DRUG SCARCITY IN GEORGIA ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 August 1985 carries on page 2 an 800-word KOMUNISTI interview with Murman Giorgadze, chief of the Health Ministry's Main Pharmaceutical Administration, on the various reasons for the scarcity of certain drugs and medicaments, as evidenced by numerous letters of complaint. There are both objective and subjective factors at work. The drug industry meets only 70 percent of the Georgian SSR Health Ministry's needs. Many drug items--for example, almagel, apresin, diffenin, and sustak--are distributed "unevenly" throughout the year, namely during one quarter. The Georgian medicaments base was only 41 percent of normal warehousing capacity. This year, over 400 Soviet drug items and 100 imported items were not allocated. The republic received only 10 percent of the zelenina drops it needs and 40 percent of rutina pills. Only 50 percent of penicillin needs were met.

In addition, hospitals and pharmacies tend to order either too many or too few of particular items. In part this is due to lack of effective liaison between pharmacists and physicians. Physicians often prescribe drugs that

are either unavailable or have been replaced. In quite a few cases, pharmacists refuse to dispense drugs they do have on hand.

Measures to remedy the situation include personal examination of all requisitions by administration personnel; daily monitoring of issuance from the bases; a special schedule governing requisitions and dispensing to go in force from 1 January 1986; delivery in containers; and general reorganization of the whole base. The administration has held meetings with the public (a public opinion council has been set up), a round table and a "dialogue." One very effective measure is the creation of "raid teams" which inspect pharmacies on a daily basis. One day, 40 pharmacies in Tbilisi were inspected. Errant pharmacy managers have been fired, reprimanded, or disciplined.

#### ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC INITIATIVES IN GEORGIA EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 August 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Economics Candidate Ushangi Samadashvili, senior scientific associate in the Georgian Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics and Law, concerning the enormous benefit to be gained in this era of developed socialism from studying and adopting "workers' initiatives" at the various levels. With reference to the decisions of the April Plenum, it is essential to harmonize socialist management with the conditions of today--and, the author emphasizes, this cannot be left solely to a unified economics center and to science. The "economic organism is replete with complex phenomena and internal contradictions," the scientific-technical revolution pushes the pace of "advanced experience" and renders practices swiftly obsolete, unless the "inexhaustible reserve" of workers' initiative is wisely tapped.

The author then classifies the various levels of economic and scientific initiatives: local (enterprise, rayon, city, and the like); regional (republic, oblast, kray, sector, etc.); all-union/national (an example is the drive to boost labor productivity by 1 percent over the plan and reduce prime cost by 0.5 percent); and international (for example, initiatives launched and shared within the CEMA). With regard to the latter, the author cites Georgia's adoption of aspects of the Hungarian system of agricultural co-op arrangements. At the same time, he cautions that in borrowing elements of that sort from other CEMA members it is well to exercise caution, to determine "compatibility with our own conditions."

The final passages examine the matter of worker-innovators who, on the basis of advanced experience, rightly undertake to "revise output norms" in the interests of the economy and the workers themselves. This is in line with the stern principle that wages must never oustrip productivity, otherwise people will accumulate too much money, material, labor, and financial resources will be wasted, and particular goods will become scarce in the market.

#### GEORGIAN RAYON'S MILITARY SCHOOL RECRUITMENT EFFORTS IMPROVE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on August 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by K. Nakashidze, responsible secretary of the Lanchkhuti rayon newspaper, concerning successful efforts in the district to recruit more local youths for enrollment in the USSR's higher military schools. Although the rayon has had a proud record of providing officers for the armed forces--several colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants are named--recently there was a gap of 7 years in which no local youths even applied. Last year, finally, Dzhimsher Dzhilabadze of Chochkhati enrolled in the Kiev military school. While home on furlough he met with officials and dignitaries and talked to "just about every school student in the rayon" about his experiences and pride. As a result, applications from eight young men are now awaiting action on the rayon military commissar's desk. The education department has introduced "elective courses" in the secondary schools for them to improve their Russian and other skills they will need. In addition, a military club has been set up attached to the commissariat, and a "military-patriotic indoctrination house" is to open soon in the town of Lesa.

#### GEORGIAN WINE INDUSTRY CONVERTING TO NONALCOHOLIC PRODUCTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 September 1985 carries on page 1 a 700-word KOMUNISTI interview with Wine Industry Committee Chairman B. Loladze on measures now underway or planned to accommodate to the new regulations restricting the production, marketing, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. Winery capacity is being increased to 1 million tons. "Fortified wine" production is to be reduced, and vermouth halted. The committee has drawn up a plan to convert its enterprises to nonalcoholic and low-alcohol products between 1985 and 1990. There will be more emphasis on juices, sparkling juices, nonalcoholic wines, and low-alcohol products of the champagne type. Grape confections and juice concentrates will be increased. A nonalcoholic winery in Mtskheta will soon be fully operational.

There are a number of problems involved. Nonalcoholic products, being biologically unstable, require special equipment. Higher-quality grapes and new technologies are required. The sector lacks as yet the necessary quantities of storage facilities and packing.

#### GEORGIAN-LANGUAGE COMPUTER KEYBOARD BEING DEVELOPED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 300-word Gruzinform interview with Remaz Sakandelidze, director of the special design bureau in the Georgian Academy of Sciences scientific instrument-making facility, concerning computer equipment and programs designed for use in Georgian schools. The newly developed "Shatili" display-keyboard unit uses Russian-Georgian rather than the conventional Russian-Latin alphabet to facilitate instruction. Several other measures are underway to develop a Georgian programming language: workers of the Computer



Mathematics Institute are translating instructional computer programs from Russian into Georgian. The Linguistics Institute is analyzing letter frequencies in order to create an optimum keyboard layout, and the Polytechnic Institute's Computer Technology Department is collaborating on visual display units by which students can watch electronic processes going on during data processing.

Maia Gogoladze has a similar article on the Shatili unit in ZARYA VOSTOKA, 5 September, page 4, but there is a discrepancy between the two reports: Her piece states that the Georgian notation is "in addition to" with Russian and Latin.

#### REVIVED VILLAGE TO BE OCCUPIED BY YOUNG MARRIEDS ONLY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 September 1985 carries on page 3 B. Davitadze's 600-word article about the revival of Khornabudzhi, an ancient village in Signakhi Rayon which was repeatedly reduced to ashes and rebuilt over the centuries but finally abandoned with only its citadel left intact. Now local enthusiasts and craftsmen have collaborated with Tbilisi architects and engineers, with Georgian CP Central Committee approval, to build Khornabudzhi anew, with integrated architectural ensembles and several districts of varying aspect. One district will consist of multi-dwelling apartments provided with big yards, garages, storage facilities, wine-cellar, and household plots. This "newest village in Georgia," to be occupied by young marrieds only, will house up to 400 families. Many couples have already applied.

#### GEORGIAN RESTAURANTS' PERFORMANCE DECLINES: NO ALCOHOL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 September 1985 carries on page 3 Gruzinform correspondents T. Gvazava's and V. Yaralov's 1,200-word article about the sad state of plan fulfillment and other indicators in many of the republic's best restaurants since the antialcohol campaign went into full swing in June. Dining halls are nearly empty, chasiers have even been seen to discourage customers from coming in (menus are skimpy and the food unappetizing), and managers seem apathetic in the face of the decline. Since June, Georgia's food service outlets have underfulfilled state targets by 6 million rubles.

Restaurant personnel, the authors suggest, seem to think that it will not be long before "things are back to normal"--meaning a return to immoderate drinking and "batteries of bottles on the tables." Could it be that the former state of affairs is more advantageous to the management? To be sure, plan fulfillment was easier under the old conditions, but the CPSU Central Committee has emphasized that they are gone forever.

The Trade Ministry is much more concerned than lower management to "make up for lost time" (Deputy Minister Nazgaidze admits that they failed to prepare properly for the new conditions). Measures include the creation of

delicatessens associated with the restaurants, an experiment linking personnel's wages directly to the output of restaurant products of this sort, the provision of facilities and services for family dining and nonalcoholic wedding celebrations, and even the showing of Sunday cartoons for children. Funds have been allocated to install videotape units in bars.

#### FURTHER CONSOLIDATION OF GEORGIAN TRANSPORT URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 September 1985 carries on page 3 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,300-word interview with Automotive Transport Minister Teimuraz Davitashvili concerning the success of the ongoing experiment by which departmentally owned and operated trucks and vehicles have been turned over to local associations under the ministry for more efficient, less costly, better coordinated automotive transport service. So far the experiment has been confined to Khashuri Rayon but is soon to be tried out in Zestafoni, Telavi, and Kobuleti rayons and Gagra City (by an order of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers).

Minister Davitashvili refutes some officials' claims that the republic's transport problems are due to "too few trucks" and condemns the "narrowly departmental attitudes" of ministerial officials and lower-level managers who insist on trying to maintain their own under-equipped, under-serviced, and otherwise generally inefficient fleets. He cites numerous figures substantiating the superior performance, efficiency, volume of work, cost-effectiveness, and so on of consolidated fleets owned and operated by units of the ministry. A special study conducted in Akhmeta, Kvareli, and Telavi rayons showed that while ministry units owned and operated only 15 percent of the vehicles in that district they accounted for 50 percent of all transport work done.

Davitashvili goes on to note that the Khashuri experiment was not appreciated at first by officials of the ministries concerned, although lower-level managers were happy to go along. A Council of Ministers order in June 1984, however, clinched the program, and the immediate improvements were most gratifying.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Gosplan officials who came to Georgia to look over the experiment were favorably impressed, and urged that it be tried on a republic-wide scale before deciding whether it should spread to the rest of the USSR. On a related subject, Minister Davitashvili notes that it is not convenient as yet to transfer the vehicles from all-union outfits in Georgia to the Georgian SSR Automotive Transport Ministry's books, and republic-level outfits' fleets now constitute only 20 percent of the total vehicle inventory.

#### VIOLATIONS OF BAZAAR REGULATIONS PERSIST IN ABKHAZIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 September 1985 carries on page 2 regular Abkhazian correspondent I. Gobechia's 1,300-word account of

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the findings of a raid on various kolkhoz bazaars in that ASSR to determine compliance with the new regulations governing the sale of individual farmers' surplus produce and livestock. Numerous violators were caught, their products confiscated, and in some cases criminal proceedings were instituted.

Many of the violators either had to permit or had "borrowed" someone else's. Another common violation was selling other people's produce. The permits themselves, in many instances, were the problem: authorities had filled them out wrongly or incompletely, sometimes granting an authorization of up to 1 month; one violator had several signed and sealed blanks on hand "just in case"; and it was learned that some kolkhoz offices could not issue permits because they had no blanks at all.

A very high percentage of persons caught in one violation or another during the raid were, to judge by the form of their names, members of the Armenian communities in Abkhazia. In one astounding case, the produce peddler turned out to be an Armenian from Yerevan who was granted a permit by officials of the Pamachi Sovkhoz in Akhaltsikhe Rayon, where he was visiting relatives.

A brief passage mentions, as well, that the "trade service bureaus" created to handle all aspects of the receiving and sale of produce brought in by individual farmers who do not want to stay and sell it themselves are not doing their job, largely because they are poorly staffed.

#### SIX KILOMETER CABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEM PLANNED IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 September 1985 carries on page 4 a 100-word KOMUNISTI news item about a 6-kilometer cableway transport system being planned to connect the coal town of Tkibuli with the village of Mukhura located just across a high ridge, the pass over which is often closed and dangerous in winter. By far the longest such system in the republic, its cost of 1 million rubles is to be paid by the Gruzugol Production Association, out of its own production development.

#### MOSQUITOES BREED IN TBILISI'S NUMEROUS FLOODED CELLARS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 September 1985 carries on page 4 Z. Sapraziani's 400-word item on the swarms of mosquitoes plaguing Tbilisi's residents "on upper floors as well as lower," in new housing as well as old. The fact that the citizens of Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev are also suffering from "the pesky insects," and that they are not carriers of malaria, is no consolation at all. The problem is caused by Tbilisi's 220-plus damp, warm cellars, which are ideal breeding places. Nonfunctioning sanitation equipment, lack of hydro-insulation materials, "lackadaisical efforts" by municipal workers and inspectors, and "swampy places" near new construction sites all add to the problem. Citizens who appeal to housing officials are told that that sector lacks funds and manpower; they are directed to talk to the disinfection services. Disinfection measures have their own problems, however, because spraying chemicals and oil products poses a fire

and human health risk; then, too, the mosquitoes quickly adapt. It is essential to get at the root of the problem.

ZARYA VOSTOKA on 15 September 1985 page 3 has a much more extensive article on the mosquito problem in the context of a more general discussion of Tbilisi's overall deplorable state of sanitation, the proliferation of rodents and flies, and large numbers of stray dogs which strew garbage, congregate to fight and create a racket, and pose the threat of rabies.

In contrast to the KOMUNISTI item, ZARYA VOSTOKA's article quotes health and sanitation experts to the effect that the malaria-carrying anopheles mosquito is indeed present in Tbilisi along with the merely pesky culex.

#### SWITCHYARD FIRE IN GEORGIA BLAMED ON LAX RAILROAD MANAGEMENT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 September 1985 carries on page 3 Sh. Amashukeli's 900-word account of a fire that ravaged the switchyard in Tbilisi-Sortirovochnaya Station one week previously, on 8 September, when an accident on the "hump" caused a freight car to sideswipe a gasoline tank car. The fire raged out of control for over an hour and took 3 hours to extinguish. Damage to automation and control equipment was extensive, and much material that might have provided clues to the accident was also destroyed. A new control panel has been ordered, and operations are already back to normal.

Accidents and emergencies at Tbilisi-Sortirovochnaya, not an infrequent occurrence, are due to a number of factors. The facility is constantly overburdened. The switching equipment is obsolete. Maintenance is sloppy, and the yards are always clogged with junk and trash (three photographs attest to that). Manpower is inadequate (less than half what is needed), owing to low wages, and discipline is poor. Speed on the hump, incredibly in this age, is still manually controlled.

The main factor, however, is lax management in the TCRR [Transcaucasian Railroad] system, up and down the chain of command. In effect, the railroad lacks top leadership on Sundays. On the day of the fire, no TCRR officials arrived on the scene until after the fire was extinguished. To be sure, TCRR Chief [Levan Vardosanidze] was on leave at the time, but he does have seven deputies.

An account of the fire that appeared on the same date in ZARYA VOSTOKA focuses on the confusion and near-criminal bumbling that characterized the whole event from the outset. Responsible personnel failed to notify the emergency services and other key officials immediately. In fact, municipal firefighters arrived on the scene long before the railroad's own units managed to go into action. The ZARYA VOSTOKA account also emphasizes that the hump operator that shift was badly undertrained for the job. Finally, the report also seems to indicate that two gasoline tank cars were involved, which does not actually match the KOMUNISTI account.



## GEORGIAN RAIL PASSENGER SERVICES 'DEPLORABLE'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 September 1985 carries on page 3 a 3,100-word report of a KOMUNISTI raid to determine the state of rail passenger services on several TCRR [Transcaucasian Railroad] lines, in light of a recent Georgian CP Central Committee meeting concerning chronic problems such as dishonest cashiers and dispatchers, double booking, free riders, poor sanitation, rude conductors and porters, and missed schedules. The raid teams that were sent out found that these conditions are still just as bad as citizens' written complaints have indicated. Cashiers still short-change customers and "set aside" choice seats for choice customers. Conductors are ill-kempt and wear dirty uniforms, are rude, and can hardly be bothered to serve tea or even drinking water, let alone pass out bed linens. Cars are worn out, windows broken, doors will not close, and air conditioners do not work. Toilets leak, and as often as not there is no soap or toilet paper. In the Sukhumi terminal of the Tbilisi-Sukhumi line, stray dogs made garbage messes and intimidated passengers, there were practically no baggage carriers, the platform was filthy, and the public toilets stank foully. On the Poti line, there were no ladders to reach upper berths in the sleeping cars.

Raid teams heard more than one complaint from TCRR personnel that requests for new passenger cars go virtually unheeded. Ironically, all the cars on the Poti line were replaced by brand new ones in 1982 for the celebration of 110 years since the first train in Georgia carried passengers from that port city of Tbilisi--but in a scant 2 weeks they disappeared and the old ones came back. It is hinted that all the best cars are sent to the Moscow lines.

The editors append a commentary based on a recent talk with TCRR Chief Levan Vardosanidze, who is quick to acknowledge the railroad's faults and forthrightly scorns to make excuses, though to be sure there are "objective factors" at work. Among the latters, the editors confirm, is the fact that the USSR Ministry of Railroads has failed to provide the needed new cars. This year, for example, the TCRR received only 27 compartment cars and 45 coaches.

## FARE BOX INNOVATION IMPROVES TBILISI BUS SERVICE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 17 September 1985 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Dzh. Gelashvili, head of the Automotive Transport Ministry's Department of Adoption of Advanced Experience, concerning innovations adopted by the Tbilisi Transport Association to enhance the sector's economic performance and improve passenger service. A key factor is the conversion of the work collectives to "brigade cost-accounting," and the main focus here is the phased introduction, now underway, of fare box devices to eliminate the ticket system. By this new method, on entering the bus the passenger deposits the necessary number of coins in a fare box device placed up front in a prominent place. The device tests the coins magnetically and by shape and signals "paid." Thus the correct fair is monitored by the driver, the passenger, and by the other passengers. Passengers get off the bus from the rear door. In this way, passengers pay in

advance for a service, drivers provide it, and schedules are met. This system is in accord with correct social and economic relations, and everyone is satisfied.

The idea of introducing these devices arose in 1980, and a working model was ready by 1983. Now it is necessary to manufacture a test batch, to be followed eventually by series production.

Other plans are in the works to provide more and better-kept rolling stock, and efforts are being made to train better and more courteous drivers. A new depot is under construction. Thanks to the various innovations, route schedules are being met at the rate of 98-99 percent.

#### GEORGIAN STATE CO-OP STORES STILL CANNOT COMPETE WITH BAZAARS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 September 1985 carries on page 2 V. Gozalishvili's 2,200-word article about the chronic problem of supplying Tbilisi with high-quality fruit, vegetables, and other farm products. In times past, Tbilisians were well served by peddlers from nearby farms and, in the 1940's and 1950's, by numerous well-stocked kolkhoz-sovkhoz outlets in the various city districts, where goods were sold at reasonable prices. Things have gone downhill since the 1960's, when "almost all these outlets closed down."

Now there are plenty of state and co-op stores but, as the author illustrates with a dozen or so examples, their supplies are skimpy and of poor quality, sanitation often leaves much to be desired, and sales clerks are rude and dishonest. Consequently, customers flock to the kolkhoz bazaars, where the produce is good but prices are sky-high (strawberries were going 8 to 10 rubles a kilo, cheese for 5, tomatoes and potatoes for 5-7). Well-fed, prosperous fatcats (both men and women) can be observed buying all they want of the best stuff without even bothering to haggle, but your average honest worker does not stand much of a chance. In more than one passage, the author refers to plot-farmers as getting rich the easy way, "with practically no labor," in many cases by raising sought-after produce such as melons, cucumbers, and tomatoes in their own hothouses. One nagging question is, Why can the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, with their greater amounts of land, equipment, fertilizer, and other materials, not supply all the needs of the working people, compete with the household-plot sector, and squeeze out the speculators and middlemen? It appears they could, but just do not care. It is up to farm, party, and soviet leaders to provide the necessary impetus. The author suggests, in an aside, that kolkhozes and sovkhoses should create contract brigades specifically responsible for raising melon crops and cucumbers.

There are a few bright spots in the picture. Some state stores are well run, clean, well-stocked, and the personnel are courteous and efficient. The Fruit and Vegetable Ministry's Agrarian-Industrial-Trade Association has organized produce fairs on Fridays and Saturdays, which have good products on sale at less than bazaar prices. The new "trade service bureaus" that have been created in the bazaars to take goods off individual farmers' hands and sell

them at below-market prices, as part of the new regulations that also require surplus-produce sellers to have official authorization, are working out well.

Thus, the first steps have been taken to straighten out the problem. "If we stick to it and all pull together, we'll reach our goal."

#### TELEPHONE SYSTEM BUILD-UP REPORTED IN WEST GEORGIAN RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 20 September 1985 carries on page 4 B. Chkhaidze's feature "News From Vani," made up of a number of news briefs concerning new infrastructural components in the rayon, such as schools and child-care facilities, roads, gas mains, industrial outfits, and the like. Two items, totalling 200 words in all, focus on the build-up of the district's telephone system. Recently a five-story communications center went into operation in Vani City. It includes 2,000-number automatic telephone exchanges, which "meets all the population's needs." In the outlying villages, a 25-kilometer overhead line up to highland pasturelands now puts livestock farmers in direct telephone contact with all other districts on the rayon. Finally, Vani City has completed a water system, including a 2,600-ton tank erected on Peace Hill, to provide residents with drinking water.

#### PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS IN FOREIGN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 24 September 1985 carries on page 4 M. Khananashvili's 1,300-word interview with Georgian Inturist Chief Levan Mataradze concerning problems and prospects in the realization of Georgia's enormous foreign tourist potential, which with over 200,000 visitors per year is already the third place behind the RSFSR and the Ukraine. Hard currency income from it has gone up by one-third in the past 4 years.

Mataradze lists a large number of buildings and refurbishing projects now underway to provide first-class hotel services and cope with the increasing number of international conferences, symposia, and the like held in the republic. A sign of improvement along these lines is that complaints by foreign tourists have declined in recent years. Still, personnel rudeness, lack of good grooming, unappetizing and skimpy menus, and unclean accoutrements are a problem. What about the 5-percent surcharge foreign visitors receive on their restaurant bills? It is supposed to reflect extra-quality service and the finest food, yet is in danger of becoming nothing more than a kind of "cover charge." Mataradze acknowledges that menu variety--especially in "ethnic" establishments--leaves much to be desired.

At the present time, Georgia is realizing only about 30 percent of its real potential, which includes fantastic mountain, seashore, and balneological attractions. Much more can and must be done to develop skiing and speleological sports. Plans have been drawn up for tourism development through the year 2005, and it has been determined that 500,000 foreign tourists per year is the optimum.



Mataradze also has an article in ZARYA VOSTOKA on 27 September 1985 on page 4, in which he focuses on foreign youth tourism, which is politically valuable in "dispelling bourgeois lies about our country."

#### MORE WASTE-RECYCLING EFFORTS IN GEORGIA NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 September 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Professor V. Darakhvelidze, head of the Agriculture Institute's Environmental Protection Department, concerning the need for better organization of waste-recycling efforts in order to make better use of industrial and consumer wastes, conserve primary resources, and protect the environment which nourishes us.

The author cites several kinds of particular materials, all too often discarded, which constitute valuable materials for reprocessing. In the United States, for example, some 10 million tons of polyethylene are recycled annually, equivalent to 165 million tons of oil that it would take to produce from scratch; the percentage of polyethylene recycling in Georgia is as yet negligible. Many kinds of wastes can be used to make sturdy grapestakes and thus save wood, metal, and concrete in Georgia's vineyards. Worn-out tires are a particularly valuable source of reusable rubber and synthetics; in the GDR, penalties for discarding them are quite severe. The collection and recycling of paper is another vital concern.

While industrial waste collection is fairly well organized in Georgia, consumer and household waste collection is not, especially for anything besides ordinary garbage. A lot of re-usable wood is just burned. Pick-up stations operate only sporadically, and tend to reject many kinds of materials. The capital city's Secondary Resources Production Organization which is supposed to be responsible for this kind of work is not functioning very well.

The author proposes having trucks assigned to regular pick-up duties, say one day a week, with advance propaganda and notification of householders. Similar systems in Gorkiy and Moscow have proved very effective.

#### GEORGIAN ENVIRONMENTALIST PROTESTS RIVER DIVERSION PROJECT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 September 1985, page 4, introduces a new rubric, "Nature--The Door To Life," whose purpose is to give people a better appreciation of the vital importance of environmental protection and encourage both official and popular action. Today's feature opens with an unsigned 1,300-word piece against an overall sketch of problems and prospects and calling on the public to get involved. It is mentioned in passing that, according to Academician N. Dubinin, environmental pollution in the world is responsible for the fact that from 10 to 18 percent of children are born with defects. Although environmental efforts in the capitalist countries are "fraught with numerous contradictions," the socialist countries are committed to coherent, integrated, long-range policies.



KOMUNISTI'S contributions to on-going efforts are to be presided over by environmentalist-journalist Gvandzhi Mania.

Gvandzhi Mania's own 1,100-word piece, the first of two parts, concerns the environmental dangers posed, in times past and in the present, by ill-conceived or inadequately thought-out projects. In the 1930's, for example, a lot of people got carried away by a project to dam the Kura at Atskuri [Akhaltsikhe Rayon] and divert it to the Rioni Basin, where "a hydroplex equal to the might Dnepr GES would be built." Fortunately, the project was abandoned. Again, the original BAM [Baykal-Amur Mainline] project called for routing it along the shores of Lake Baykal; cooler heads prevailed, however, and the magnificent body of water was spared by rerouting the line further north, at the expense of a few extra kilometers and tunnels.

In this context, author Mania expresses deep concern for the fate of the Intsra River [Tsalendzhikha Rayon], a unique "natural monument" whose valley shelters within its small domain several karst caves, a clear rushing stream brimming with trout, a beautiful waterfall, and several interesting rock formations as well as quite a few flora and fauna listed in the "Red Book" [of protected or endangered species]. It is a restful and inspirational place, fairly accessible to those who want to get away, and has been lovingly extolled in a number of published works as well as thoroughly inventoried in government documents.

Unfortunately, plans are already under way to "hijack the Intsra and carry it off to Dzhvari by tunnel and pipeline" by the project leaders of the Inguri GES, the same "misguided" people whose projects have already destroyed the Kinchkha River [Tsulukidze Rayon]. This must not happen to the Intsra--there is another way.

In his second 1,100-word article (KOMUNISTI, 29 September 1985, page 4, Gvandzhi Mania argues from a number of standpoints against diverting the Intsra River: it is part of the relatively small Intsra-Chanistskali system, which already has to serve the domestic, industrial, and agricultural needs of Tsalendzhikha and surrounding communities totalling 5,911 households; to divert this water over into the water-rich Inguri Basin would be as senseless as the plan to divert the Kura over into the Rioni in the 1930's. In addition, since the Inguri was dammed to build the GES cascades, the Intsra now constitutes the "only living link" between that highland region and the Black Sea. The town of Dzhvari has been growing by leaps and bounds over the years of the Inguri GES project and has kept adding pipelines to take up all the water of a number of small rivers, most recently the Kinchkha (in 1979). Why the need for the Intsra now? It seems that were outbreaks of diseases in Dzhvari in the summer of 1981, and water from the Kinchkha was blamed--wrongly, according to a Health Ministry expert. Moreover, regular observations have shown that even if the million-ruble Intsra project goes through, it will not meet Dzhvari's needs. Finally, a "raid" conducted by the Tsalendzhikha rayon newspaper last summer found that the people of Dzhvari are squandering the water they already have, which should be enough to meet the requirements of three cities its size, and have permitted industrial wastes to foul once-sparkling streams.

Author Mania states that there is another way to provide more water for Dzhvari and for neighboring districts as well: Draw 1 cubic meter of water per second from the Dzhvari Reservoir. Such a system is already underway in the case of the recently-completed Zhinvali Hydroplex, a portion of whose waters is to be pumped to highland Dusheti Rayon communities while the rest is delivered by gravity to Tbilisi.

Unfortunately, the people [never named] who insist on diverting the Intsra refuse to consider this solution. Ever since the beginning of the Kinchkha project, in fact, they have been flagrantly violating environmental rules, for example those requiring proper authorization to clear trees and brush. Without proper authorization in accordance with regulations governing land, forest, and water use, planning institutions are not allowed to plan projects of this sort, and banks are not supposed to finance them.

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